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NOTICE TO READERS CONCERNING EARTH SUMMIT: Reportage on the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro will be published in special Latin America DAILY REPORT supplements.

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Continued Reaction to U.S. Supreme Court Decision

Buenos Aires TELAM reports that Argentine President Menem said that the U.S. Supreme Court decision "authorizing the kidnapping of suspects in any area of the world to try them in the United States" is a "horror," but he is confident that this ruling will soon be revised.

In Bolivia, Supreme Court President Oblitas stated that "the U. S. court ruling that violates countries' sovereignty and empowers the U. S. Government to abduct criminals in order to bring them to U. S. courts must be drastically condemned before the appropriate international organizations," according to La Paz radio.

Brasilia radio reports that "Foreign Minister Celso Lafer has labeled the manner in which the U.S. police captured a Mexican citizen in his own country as illicit," adding that "although he does not know the contents of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, it is a violation of Mexican territorial sovereignty, transgressing norms of international law and the UN Charter."

Chilean President Patricio Aylwin "has rejected the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that provides for the abduction of people to be tried in the United States," adding that "he does not understand a measure like that, which violates all legal principles," Santiago radio reports.

Santa Fe de Bogota radio reports on an interview with Justice Minister Fernando Carrillo who comments on the U.S. Supreme Court decision by saying: "Once we have a statement from the U.S. State Department, we can analyze what actions to take." The radio also reports that "beginning today and for the next few days," the Antioquia Department authorities "are keeping all foreigners under strict surveillance," an order issued by Antioquia Department Governor Juan Gomez Martinez after learning of "the U.S. Supreme Court declaring legal the kidnapping of foreigners to be taken to the United States to be tried by U.S. courts."

Madrid EFE reports that Uruguayan Supreme Court President Addiego Bruno said that "the U.S. Supreme Court ruling allowing the abduction of alleged criminals in other countries could create problems in enforcing international law," adding that "an action of this type would create very violent situations for the various countries that subscribe to international law, especially because there have been cases in countries with a very poor legal tradition."

Havana radio comments that the U.S. Supreme Court decision is, "a decision that obviously coincides with official White House policy, corresponds to an imperial measure disrespectful of other nations' sovereignty, self-determination, and status under the law."

The ruling issued by the U.S. Supreme Court continues to be strongly criticized in El Salvador, reports San Salvador radio. The ruling ARENA party, the political opposition, including the FMLN, strongly criticized the U. S. ruling. An ARENA deputy stated, "this ruling violates the sovereignty of Latin American peoples as well as the sovereignty of any other country..." The PDC declared "this is a very serious international precedent and a violation of international law."

Guatemala City TV reports the Guatemalan Government has "rejected" the U.S. Supreme Court ruling. Foreign Minister Mendendez said, "We do not accept that stance; we totally reject it, because it entails meddling in the internal affairs of another country and because it ignores the national sovereignty of other states."

EL PANAMA AMERICA reports that Foreign Minister Linares stated that the U.S. Supreme Court decision "would open the door to the kidnapping of individuals with total impunity, which would go against international agreements. In addition, this measure would promote forceful measures by one state against another." He added that "the repeated application of this measure could lead to diplomatic conflicts."

Mexico

Mexico City TV carries an interview with the general coordinator for human rights and drug trafficking at the Foreign Secretariat. When questioned about Mexico's resumption of cooperation with the U.S. DEA he states, "The Mexican Government does not wish to send the wrong signals and have some believe that it is softening its stance against drugs, it has approved the temporary resumption of DEA activities. This is a temporary measure, not definite, and will change once Mexico is sure that its sovereignty and laws are being respected as they were prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling." He adds, "All drug traffic coming from the south is combated within the framework of Mexico's cooperation program with the United States. That is why the temporary resumption of DEA activities was approved after the United States showed some willingness to talk." Mexico City TV also carries an interview with the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies who, when asked about the validity of the government's decision to work with the DEA, states, "I have the impression that the criteria that led to this consensus continues to be valid, because this is support for the measures adopted by the Mexican Government that basically defend our sovereignty."

Venezuela

According to Mexico City NOTIMEX, President Andres Perez "has threatened to resign and leave the country if the ruling AD Party supports the reduction of his term," official sources announced on 17 June. NOTIMEX quotes Perez as saying: "If they reduce my presidential term, I will quit and leave the country today."

Peru

Lima TV reports elections for the Democratic Constituent Congress will not be held on 18 October. According to Oscar de la Puente the "government has decided to hold them on 22 November." De la Puente also says that municipal and regional elections have been "temporarily suspended."

Environment Official Criticizes 'Diluted' Treaties

PY1606120292 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jun 92 Rio-92 Section p 3

[Text] Jose Goldemberg, the education minister and environment secretary, has said that Itamaraty is deceiving itself when it describes the signing of the Declaration on Forests and the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro as a victory. He added that he believes these documents are "diluted."

Goldemberg, who clashed with the Foreign Ministry over his criticism of the Rio-92 conference, said a success was achieved in the signing of the Conventions on Climate Changes and Biodiversity, although he criticizes the absence of deadlines in the documents.

"Itamaraty works on a long-term basis and I am pragmatic, I want funds immediately," said Goldemberg before emphasizing his decision to leave the Environment Secretariat.

Hisham Nazir Statement on UNED Conference

LD1706180292 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 17 Jun (SPA)—His Excellency Hisham Nazir, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, representative of the custodian of the two holy mosques, and chairman of the delegation of the Kingdom to the UNCED [UN Conference on Environment and Development], said: "The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-Aziz's order to me to chair the delegation of the Kingdom to the conference was a great honor for me as one of the men who are serving the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all domains and everywhere, whether domestically or abroad."

In a statement he gave to the Saudi information delegation taking part in the coverage of the conference which concluded its work the day before yesterday, His Excellency added: "His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal was meant to chair the Kingdom's delegation to the conference, but the slight health indisposition that has affected his highness lately prevented this, and then the custodian of the two holy mosques, may God protect him, ordered me to chair the delegation and be his representative to the conference."

He described the conference as important by all standards, attended by a large number of statesmen, and also by many representatives of international and scientific organizations and bodies, and private organizations, alongside small countries that are not members of the United Nations.

He went on to say: "From the beginning of the conference, Saudi Arabia contributed a great deal to negotiations, whether at this level [of the conference] or at that of the conferences on environment and development about which negotiations started two years ago." His excellency pointed out that there was a committee headed by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector-general, which includes a number of ministers concerned with the problems of environment and development.

He pointed out that the conference had discussed a number of issues in connection with environment, including an agreement on climate, and another on biodiversity. He said: "There were also other nonbinding documents such as the 21st century plan which, in fact, deals with all the oil, agriculture, water and education domains, and others."

On the stance of the Kingdom vis-a-vis the agreement on the climate, His Excellency Hisham Nazir said: "We have many objections to this agreement, and we have acquainted the world with them in the stance taken at the recent conference of Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] foreign ministers and EEC ministers. At that time, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia expressed its stance on the taxes [to be imposed on GCC petrochemical products in the EEC]. This agreement constitutes in fact a big danger to us if we do not express suitable reservations over it, and we have expressed suitable reservations over it."

He went on to add: "The agreement calls for a reduction in the discharge of carbon dioxide as one of the polluting gases, and we are not certain scientifically that this gas pollutes, or is the primary polluter." He went on to say: "The second reason is that the treaty consequently calls for a cut in the consumption of petroleum, and this entails several means pertaining to the consumption of petroleum such as the payment of big taxes to limit its consumption and consequently limit its sales, and this leads in the end to a decline in the income of the oil exporting countries." His Excellency added: "We want to ensure our income in such a situation, and this does not at all mean that we have no concerns in relation to the environment. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made extremely big efforts related to the environment, but it aims to preserve income."

He stressed that the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will study all the possibilities available to it to compensate for this shortfall, should it happen." He referred to the spread of nuclear energy and said: "Nuclear energy is in our view the more dangerous, and its transfer to developing countries not only pollutes the air, but could lead to administrative risks resulting in disasters such as Chernobyl in the former USSR and Three Mile Island in the United States." He added: "These are the states which have produced this energy and are able to administer it. What would happen if this energy is exported to developing countries which lack a trained workforce?"

He said: "We were demanding at least to add the word 'safe' to the export of dangerous technology of nuclear

power. However, those who want to sell nuclear technology do not wish to tie it to the issue of safety and we actually see the safety of the world comes before private interests."

His excellency added: "There are many other reasons. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wants to see the countries of the Third World and the developing countries getting some assistance in return for the risks they are exposed to in implementing such a program. We believe that they did not come out with any affirmative pledge of getting this assistance."

His excellency the minister of petroleum and mineral resources and representative of the custodian of the two holy mosques pointed out at the conference that the assistance is the responsibility of the industrialized countries for they basically have themselves polluted the environment. The assistance amounts to nearly $125 billion per annum at the lowest estimate.

He went on to say: "Thus far only nearly one tenth of this figure has been collected from these countries, therefore, we have our reservation on this agreement and we will present it to the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which will, no doubt, study it carefully taking directives from the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, may God protect him, then decide whether it wishes to join it or not." He pointed out that there is plenty of time to study and thoroughly examine the agreement as we have a whole year from now before us to join the agreement. He said: "There are reservations on many things in the agreement, however, the first agreement concerns us more than others."

Regarding a question about the steps that will follow the conference his excellency said: "What we feared at the beginning from an immediate joining of the agreement has actually happened, namely making us committed to provisions that we cannot implement. When the Kingdom, since it was founded, signs any agreement it abides by its implementation. It does not sign any agreement merely for public relations or to make a good appearance before the advocates of improving the environment [like those who] then go back to their countries and do not implement anything of the agreement."

"The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia" he added, "when it abides it implements, and therefore we want to take enough time to study it." He went on to say: "There will be much discussion to draw the protocols, define the restrictions and the programs for execution, and entrust the countries with the various tasks, and we will be part of these negotiations and we will try as much as possible to protect the interests of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

Concluding his statement, Professor Hisham Nazir expressed thanks and appreciations in the name of Custodian of the two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, to his excellency the Brazilian president and his government, and to the people of friendly Brazil for the warm reception he and the Kingdom's delegation had received as was appropriate to the position and international status of the Kingdom.

Germany's Kohl Meets Aylwin, Refers to Honecker

PY1706161192 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jun 92 p 11

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro—Erich Honecker, the former German Democratic Republic leader held responsible for killing at least 49 people who tried to escape to the West through the Berlin Wall, will "soon" be brought to the German courts. This statement was made on 12 June by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl after meeting with Chilean President Patricio Aylwin at the Intercontinental Hotel in Rio de Janeiro. The two chiefs of state attended the Rio-92 Conference. Kohl did not mention the grounds for his statement. [passage omitted]

Colombia's Santos Discusses Andean Group Meeting

PA1606144292 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Before the meeting of the commerce and integration ministers of the Cartagena Agreement, Colombian Foreign Trade Minister Juan Manuel Santos spoke with reporters. Santos seemed very optimistic about the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Santos] For the past six months, we have been determined to overcome the setbacks that the Cartagena Agreement has had. I believe all the Andean Group members must be aware of the need for integration and what that entails for the economic strength of every country.

[Unidentified reporter] How will you prevent a deadlock in the negotiations?

[Santos] How do we prevent it? By showing goodwill.

[Reporter] Will Colombia [words indistinct] regarding a special treatment for [words indistinct]?

[Santos] Colombia has never said no, and I want this to be very clear. Colombia has stated that we accepted the exemption system, but we should negotiate those products that are highly sensitive for other countries. Not just Colombia, but the four other countries in the past meeting opposed the way in which Ecuador was presenting its exemption system.

This is merely a normal and logical demand that any country can make. In principle, we told Ecuador that, if it abides by those agreements that it is not abiding by right now, we are willing to accept a privilege system for the sake of advancing toward a common external tariff.

[Reporter] Do you think an agreement will be reached during this meeting?

[Santos] Let us see what the other countries and the Cartagena Agreement Board propose. There are many topics under discussion. One of them is the common external tariff, but there are others.

[Reporter] If you do not reach an agreement, is the Andean Group finished?

[Santos] I do not think the fact that we cannot right now negotiate a common external tariff—and I am not saying we are not going to negotiate it—means the Andean Group will be finished. That would be folly.

[Reporter] How do you view the future of the Cartagena Agreement?

[Santos] I regard the future of the Agreement with optimism because this is simply a matter of necessity. The Andean Group countries need integration. Within the context of today's increasingly global economy, integration gives us strength with regard to third countries and internally too. Without that strength, it will be very difficult to survive.

[Reporter] If the discussion of the topic of the free trade zone suffered a setback, would there be a delay in getting it started?

[Santos] Colombia, for instance, has been implementing a free trade zone for the past six months. The same applies for Venezuela. The truth is that the other countries have not abided by the principles of a free trade zone. A free trade zone is one thing, and the common external tariff is another thing. We want compliance with the free trade zone to come first, and then we want to negotiate the common external tariffs.

[Reporter] How about incentives on exports?

[Santos] We said we are ready to roll back any incentive during negotiations. As the presidents of the five countries agreed in Cartagena, the deadline to roll back the incentives is December 1992.

[Reporter] According to you, the discussion on the common external tariff is not a priority.

[Santos] It is one of the topics, but I think it is more important to assess what is happening in the Andean Group and to know what members have not been abiding by agreements they should be abiding by now. From there, we should see how to review the problem of the common external tariff.

Another important issue under discussion now is relations between the Andean Group and Mexico. An initiative by Juan Falconi, Ecuadoran industry, commerce and integration minister, to go to Mexico, or a reply by Mexico, deserves to be analyzed because the Mexican commerce and industrial development secretary is ready to come today to Quito to sign that agreement.

[Reporter] Does this not, in some way, undermine the particular interests of Venezuela and Colombia, which were holding talks with Mexico?

[Santos] No, it is quite the opposite. We said that, if the Andean Group advances at the pace we want it to advance, we fully support it. For that reason, this does not undermine the interests of Venezuela or Colombia. [end recording]

This was Colombian Foreign Trade Minister Santos speaking with reporters before the Cartagena Agreement ministers meeting. It is worth noting that, after the meeting began, the Colombian minister asked that the Mexican commerce secretary be invited to come to Quito to sign a bilateral agreement between the Andean Group and Mexico. The matter was postponed at the request of Peru, in order to discuss the internal situation of the Andean Pact. Afterward, the meeting went behind closed doors.

Cuba

U.S. Supreme Court Decision Criticized

FL1706173292 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 17 Jun 92

["Our Opinion" commentary by Orlando Contreras]

[Text] Latin America today continues to react to the extraordinary—to call it something!—15 June decision by the U.S. Supreme Court to endorse the kidnapping of a Mexican citizen in his own country to take him, gangster-style, to the United States where he is being tried as an alleged link in the murder of a U.S. DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency] agent. The Mexican Foreign Ministry has called this action, perpetrated by official U.S. agents and now endorsed by that country's Supreme Court, a criminal act.

The question anyone might ask himself is: What would happen in the international sphere if every country were to decide to go out and, all by itself, seize—on foreign territory—whatever alleged criminals it wished to try in its own territory? The extradition treaties, the laws confirming the inviolability of borders, the principle of nonintervention—in short, the entire scaffold supporting international law—would come tumbling down.

That Supreme Court decision, a decision that obviously coincides with official White House policy, corresponds to an imperial measure disrespectful of other nations' sovereignty, self-determination, and status under the law. One could also ask oneself—and this is, in fact, happening—what would happen if other nations decided to do the same thing in U.S. territory. Because, as everyone knows, relations among nations are based on the principles of mutual respect and reciprocity in the way they treat one another.

It seems to me the problem stems from the fact that this analysis I am outlining is based on the principle that nations are sovereign. Within the yankee leadership and among certain intellectual sectors that provide theoretical support for government practices, however, the idea that others' sovereignty is a 19th century concept that must now be tossed overboard is becoming ever more popular. According to some of these yankee theoreticians, the modern, or post-modern, concept is the worldwide extension not only of thought, but also of law and culture. In the same way that the end of ideology has been proposed, they postulate the end of national sovereignty and national cultures. Of course they—the United States—reserve the right, on their own authority, to a monopoly precisely on law, culture, sovereignty, and obviously, ideology.

If this is not an imperial view of the world, it certainly comes close. It is more comprehensive than the grandest aspirations of the Roman Empire in its time. The force of yankee law outside its territory—which Congressmen Torricelli and Mack are also pursuing in relation to our country—is one more proof of this same policy, which is applied, depending on the need, to trade, politics, sovereignty, law, or culture of other nations. Nazi Germany did not have enough time to carry out, in a persistent way, a hegemonic policy such as this.

Castro's Son Replaced as Nuclear Affairs Official

FL1706174692 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] The executive committee of the Council of Ministers has decided to promote Comrade Andres Garcia de la Cruz to the position of executive secretary for nuclear affairs. He replaces Comrade Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, who has been performing those duties. The 40-year-old Garcia de la Cruz had been the director of the National Center for Nuclear Safety since 1990. He obtained a degree in thermophysical engineering from the Soviet Union's Nuclear Energy Institute in 1981 and has since held various positions connected with the development of nuclear energy in Cuba. A report in the newspaper GRANMA says that Garcia de la Cruz has done various kinds of post-graduate study in his specialty both in Cuba and abroad.

Computer Program for Nuclear Safety Tested

FL1706175192 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Cuban scientists are moving forward with the final testing, adjustments, and quality certification of a computer program that will strengthen the safety of the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant. The system is called Ancon, which means Reliability Analysis [Analisis de Confiabilidad], and can identify and evaluate a failure and prevent damage to the active area of the plant.

Havana Notes U.S. Satellite Use for Propaganda

FL1806011492 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Cuba has accused the United States of illegally using the orbit of a stationary satellite to broadcast propaganda against Cuba from the United States. In a speech to the UN Committee for the Peaceful Use of the Outer Space, Cuban delegate Miguel Perez said that Cuba is the victim of a constant and massive illegal invasion of the radioelectrical spaces by dozens of radio and television broadcasts originating from the United States.

The denouncement made today at UN headquarters provoked a brief confrontation with the U.S. delegation who called the Cuban representative's accusations false. However, Perez insisted that the UN International Telecommunications Union, UNITU, the international organization responsible for controlling the use and the registration of frequencies, ruled in Cuba's favor in the case presented on illegal broadcasts from the United States despite the fact that they continue to occur.

It is known that Cuba has repeatedly protested through bilateral channels and to several international forums against the operation of the so-called TV Marti from a tethered blimp in the Florida Keys and which is considered a violator of our national sovereignty.

Fidel Castro Visits Guira de Melena Farm

FL1806013992 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has once again stressed the efforts conducted by Havana City residents in the miscellaneous crops enterprises of Havana Province. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers stressed the efforts during a brief conversation with the leaders of contingents and workers mobilized for two weeks in agricultural camps which are located in that municipality and who, by chance, were meeting there.

Fidel arrived at the administration office of the Guira de Melena Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise and his first concern was the impact of the present rains on planting and weeding tasks. Florentino Lemus, the director of the agricultural enterprise, explained to Fidel that the mobilized workers are conducting an intense effort, sometimes even in the rain, to avoid the delays caused by the rains. He added that in terms of planting and weeding, they do not have an unfavorable situation in the enterprise.

While answering a question regarding the use of the current agricultural labor norms for mobilized workers, Fidel explained that these should basically be used to measure the efficiency and effort in a realistic manner. Fidel pointed out that our norms are not too high but must be rigorously upheld. After talking with the director of the Guira de Melena Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise, Fidel stressed the fact that on many occasions the workers mobilized for two weeks are capable of surpassing the regular workers' norms.

In terms of the agricultural contingents, Fidel stressed the good results yielded and how its member are able to amply surpass their goals.

Guantanamo PCC Names Executive Bureau Members

FL1706182692 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Broad changes among officials have been made by the Guantanamo provincial committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] through approval by its most recent special plenary session to respond to the party leadership's strategy regarding cadre policy. According to a report in the paper VENCEREMOS, the official organ of the PCC in that province, it has been agreed to release Milagros Karina Soto, Aquiles Machado, and Sara Banos from their posts as members of the executive bureau, and to promote economist Luis Pacheco and architect Antonio Canepas to that body.

Several comrades were also released from their duties as nonprofessional members of the executive bureau, and Central Committee members Juan Carlos Robinson, the first PCC secretary for Guantanamo Municipality, and Feliberto Arazo, who has recently been selected to be the Ministry of Agriculture representative in Guantanamo Province, were appointed to replace them. Highway engineer Rider Diaz Leyva, who was elected last weekend to president of the Guantanamo People's Government during a special session of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, was also promoted to the executive bureau. Likewise, new PCC first secretaries were appointed in six of the 10 municipalities of Guantanamo Province.

Haiti

Bazin, Cabinet To Receive Official Appointment

FL1706214292 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 2000 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Prime Minister Marc Bazin and his cabinet will receive their official appointment on 19 June. We remind you that the Chamber of Deputies unanimously ratified Marc Bazin's general policy on 16 June. This ratification authorizes him, following the Senate vote, as the prime minister of consensus and public protection according to the terms of the tripartite agreement concluded between the provisional government, the Army, and the parliament.

Former President Rejects Bazin Government

FL1706193992 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1100 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] The Assembly of National Progressive Democrats, RDNP, refuses to participate in the consensus government led by Marc L. Bazin. Former President Manigat, who met with the new Haitian prime minister on 6 June, explained his party's position at this time during the yearly conference of Christian Democrat Parties in Aruba. According to Leslie Manigat, the meeting between the two men, which was solicited by Bazin, ended in cordial disagreement. He believes that the conditions have not been met for the RDNP's participation in the consensus government. Manigat based his party's position on five [as heard] considerations.

The first condition is the extraordinary, incoherent, unconstitutional, and dangerous formula [word indistinct] to cleverly come out of a presidential vacuum that has been artificially imposed does not seem acceptable to the RDNP. For Professor Manigat, this unprecedented situation of a prime minister without a president, concentrates in the hands of a leader of a minority party the function of prime minister, head of government, and the realities of the powers of the president of the Republic, head of state, which is exactly what the 1987 Constitution seeks to forbid. The RDNP believes that such a

lapse in power is unacceptable and represents a ridiculous coup induced from inside as much as outside. While refusing to take part in the government, Professor Leslie Manigat wished the new team a good appetite.

The second point of the RDNP position is that the formula of a consensus government only can be conceived from a common program issued from a previously negotiated and agreed upon compromise. As for the third point, the RDNP accuses, quote, a handful of activists, who fear neither God nor human decision makers, acting on foreign dictate which has lead the country from plots to crooked dealings, has forced it today to give a blank check for a mandate without a name, unquote. The RDNP wonders how a prime minister without a president and without a deadline will be censured. Former Haitian President Leslie Manigat asks Prime Minister Marc Bazin to publicly renounce his candidacy in the next presidential elections if and when they are held. Finally, Manigat wishes the new government good luck. The RDNP concludes: We do not seek the failure of any experience in our country, even when we do not agree with it.

Deputies Approve Bazin's General Policy

FL1706171892 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The House of Deputies approved the declaration of general policy of the consensus government during the session held on Tuesday, 16 June. Let us listen to details from our colleague Philippe Bien-Aime.

[Begin Bien-Aime recording] After the statement of the general policy of the consensus government, which Marc Bazin will lead in the aftermath of the Villa d'Accueil tripartite meeting, the House of Deputies cast a vote of confidence, with 46 votes in favor. [passage omitted]

The prime minister stated before the Assembly of Deputies that as long as the two major political forces in the country—that is, Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide and the Haitian Armed Forces—do not come closer to unification, the crisis we are going through, the crisis that has thrown the country into despair, the difficult crisis that has turned the country upside down, will never be resolved. Bazin further stated that Haiti has been, for eight months, experiencing a crisis that has destroyed it on the political and economic planes, and which has caused the loss of over 100,000 jobs and 3,000 tons of trees. The country consequently has been thrown into unparalleled ecological trauma. [passage omitted]

After he announced a series of measures aimed at setting the country right, such as increasing national production by giving priority to agriculture and industry, reducing state expenses while working toward an increase of state revenues, creating 100,000 jobs in 12 months, raising the minimum wage, and fighting against corruption in public offices, Marc Bazin guaranteed that he would seriously work toward a solution to these problems.

According to Marc Bazin, the policy he presented represents the widest conceivable consensus. The prime minister said that he had contacted all sectors in the country. Some have accepted, while others have refused. The government formed by Marc Bazin, leader of the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti [MIDH], includes representatives of the Mobilization for National Development headed by Hubert de Roncery, the Haitian Christian Democratic Party led by the late Reverend Sylvio C. Claude, the National Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti headed by Senator Serge Gilles, the 28 November National Patriotic Movement led by Sen. Dejean Belizaire, the MIDH, and the National Agricultural and Industrial Party headed by Louis Dejoie, which apparently has joined at the last moment. Prime Minister Bazin said that he hopes that the ministries will not turn into political offices working on behalf of those political parties. [passage omitted]

After much discussion and numerous questions from the deputies to Prime Minister Marc Bazin, the Assembly was more enlightened and voted last night around 1100 PM [17 June around 0300 GMT]. The count showed 46 votes for the general policy of the Marc Bazin government, one vote against, and two abstentions.

Three deputies, who were opposed to Bazin's general policy and skeptical about the way in which the choice was made, walked out of the session around 0210 GMT protesting the attitude of their colleagues. These parliamentarians were Samuel Madistin, Evans Picault, and Fritz Robert Saint-Paul. Deputy Samuel Madistin even called Marc Bazin de facto prime minister.

After the House of Deputies' vote of confidence, Prime Minister Marc Bazin promised to work for the Haitian people to justify the confidence of the deputies. [end recording]

Deputy Brutus on Participation in Bazin Government

FL1706185092 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Deputy Duly Brutus, who is a member of the National Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti [Panpra] and the socialist bloc, is satisfied with the vote even though he believes that Panpra has taken a risk by participating in this government. Deputy Brutus does not agree with the idea that a failure of the government would mean the failure of the party within the Haitian political arena. The main reason why Panpra is participating in the government is that it will work for the return to constitutional order. The Limbe deputy [Brutus] says Serge Gilles, the main leader of the party, does not have any basic problem with the decision to participate in Marc Bazin's government. [passage omitted]

Benoit on Aristide Refusal To Work With Bazin

FL1706184992 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Francois Benoit, the next minister of foreign affairs, says that even though Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide stated that he will not collaborate with Mr. Bazin, Benoit believes that he will be able to convince Father Aristide that it is in the best interest of the country that everyone work together.

[Begin Benoit recording] We have already begun working on that. We will make every effort to show our goodwill, our honesty, and all that [words indistinct] to all partners. I can tell you this will be done with much seriousness and honesty. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Further on Temporary Resumption of Drug Programs

PA1706143692 Mexico City Canal 13 Television Network in Spanish 1307 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Excerpt] On the evening of 16 June, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat issued a communique announcing that cooperation between Mexico and the United States against international drug trafficking has been resumed temporarily. This decision was made within the framework of talks that, at the request of the Mexican Government, began between representatives of the U.S. Department of State and the Mexican Foreign Secretariat. The talks are aimed to review the legal instruments and definite norms for these programs in the future based on strict respect for Mexican sovereignty and laws.

[Words indistinct] strong condemnation for the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that allows the kidnappings in other countries so that alleged criminals, linked to terrorism and drug trafficking, can be tried in the United States. After repudiating the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, the Mexican Foreign Secretary received official communication from the White House and U.S. State Department stressing the need for all efforts of bilateral cooperation in judicial and drug trafficking matters to be done with strict respect for the sovereign rights and laws of each nation.

According to a communique issued on the evening of 16 June by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, the U.S. State Department has instructed U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte to begin talks with the Mexican authorities. These talks, which were demanded by the Mexican Government, began on 16 June. The fact that Washington agreed to hold these talks and respect Mexico's sovereignty and laws indicates the willingness of the U.S. executive branch to strengthen and maintain, at a better level, the bilateral relations between the two countries, thus allowing the cooperation against international drug trafficking to continue.

In order to avoid an interruption of the cooperation programs in the battle against drug trafficking or giving the wrong signals to those who practice this criminal activity, the Mexican Government decided during the negotiations to allow bilateral cooperation in this area to be temporarily resumed while the current legal instruments are being reviewed and definite guidelines to be followed in the future are established.

In the talks that will continue throughout the next few days, Mexico is represented by Deputy Foreign Secretary Andres Rosenthal and Jaime Carrillo, general coordinator for matters involving crimes against health of the Attorney General's Office. The U.S. Government is represented by U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte who, after leaving the meeting, reiterated the U.S. State Department's statement that the U.S. Government has great respect for Mexico's sovereignty. [passage omitted]

Foreign Secretariat Official on DEA Decision

PA1706162292 Mexico City Canal 13 Television Network in Spanish 1342 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Interview with Miguel Angel Gonzalez Felix, general coordinator for human rights and drug trafficking at the Foreign Secretariat, by unidentified reporters at Canal 13 Television studios in Mexico City—live]

[Text] [Reporter] According to the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, what moral authority does the U.S. Government have to claim itself the world's policeman and to use practically any means to place its laws above those of other countries?

[Gonzalez] No moral authority whatsoever. That is why the Mexican Government's reaction was particularly strong. Mexico immediately rejected the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, especially because that ruling changed the conditions under which international cooperation agreements with Mexico were reached. The ruling disregarded Mexico's sovereignty and law. Therefore, the government temporarily suspended those activities.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the extradition agreement between Mexico and the United States?

[Gonzalez] The problem is that the U.S. Supreme Court ruling is not clear as to whether there is a clause that excludes the possibility of international kidnappings. One of the first things that the Mexican Government asked the U.S. Government prior to the resumption of the cooperation agreements was to issue an amendment to the extradition treaty strictly forbidding that type of act.

[Reporter] On 15 June the Mexican Government issued a communique adopting two important measures: First, the suspension of DEA activities; and second, a revision of the bilateral extradition treaty signed between Mexico and the United States in 1978. On the evening of 16 June, however, the Foreign Secretariat seems to have taken a step backward, announcing that DEA agents may continue their activities.

[Gonzalez] As I said earlier, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruling was announced, Mexico strongly rejected it and changed the framework of its relations with the United States. Mexico's laws and sovereignty were not being respected, conditions were not appropriate for the cooperation to continue, so the activities were suspended. The Mexican Government made this decision because it felt that the situation was not appropriate for cooperation. On the evening of 15 June, the White House issued a statement distancing itself from the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, and on 16 June, the U.S. State Department assured Mexico that cooperation in the battle against drug trafficking is based on respect for international law, national sovereignty, and local laws.

At that very moment, talks with U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte began. These talks began on 16 June. The ambassador was informed that the Mexican

Government felt certain changes should be made to the extradition treaty currently in existence between Mexico and the United States and to the activities of DEA agents in Mexico. The United States accepted this and talks began. As the Mexican Government does not wish to send the wrong signals and have some believe that it is softening its stance against drugs, it has approved the temporary resumption of DEA activities. This is a temporary measure, not definite, and will change once Mexico is sure that its sovereignty and laws are being respected as they were prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling. The status will be changed once Mexico is assured that there are no loopholes in the treaty or in agreements on the DEA presence that would allow a situation of this nature from repeating itself.

[Reporter] How important is the cooperation Mexico receives from the United States in the battle against drug trafficking?

[Gonzalez] You may have learned that in the early hours of the morning of 15 June, 3.5 tons of cocaine were seized in Guerrero State. The Mexican Government has said that it is waging a battle against drug trafficking for the good of the Mexican people, for national safety, and for international cooperation. At this moment the cooperation plan with the United States is a general plan. If the plan is suspended, even for a few days, it means that a large amount of drugs could be brought into the country. That is one of the reasons for the resumption of the cooperation program. The program cannot be suspended or taken lightly because it could have serious repercussions for Mexico. All drug traffic coming from the south is combated within the framework of Mexico's cooperation program with the United States. That is why the temporary resumption of DEA activities was approved after the United States showed some willingness to talk.

[Reporter] However, the U.S. Supreme Court has not responded to our complaints. The U.S. Supreme Court has not changed its ruling and will continue to impose U.S. law over the laws of other countries in matters pertaining to bringing criminals before U.S. justice. The United States has not responded to these complaints. Then why has the Mexican Government given in and allowed the DEA agents' activities? We do not understand this.

[Gonzalez] Well, it is like this: The U.S. Supreme Court issues a ruling to be applied in the United States; however, it knows that it is a scandalous ruling, that it violates international law, and that the executive branch must amend the situation. In other words, the U.S. Supreme Court is giving the executive branch the authority to immediately establish a balance in its international relations. Mexico has demanded a change and the U.S. Government is reacting.

[Reporter] Could this issue be brought before the United Nations?

[Gonzalez] In light of the statements that we have heard and international reactions that we have seen, it could be brought before not only the United Nations, but also the International Court of Justice.

[Reporter] On 16 June, some U.S. newspapers carried editorials stating that the U.S. Supreme Court ruling was an act of judicial imperialism. Does the Mexican Foreign Secretariat believe that it was an act of judicial imperialism?

[Gonzalez] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat considers this ruling unacceptable.

[Reporter] A criminal act? That is what the Mexican Foreign Secretariat states in its communique.

[Gonzalez] Activities that break Mexican laws are considered criminal acts.

[Reporter] What guarantees did the U.S. State Department offer, what guarantees did Ambassador Negroponte offer on 16 June to change the Mexican Foreign Secretariat's mind?

[Gonzalez] They guaranteed respect for Mexican sovereignty, that Mexican laws would prevail on Mexican territory, and that a similar situation would not develop again. Mexico is requesting amendments to Mexico's extradition treaty with the United States and new rules for the DEA agents who operate here. While in Mexico, those agents may not enforce U.S. laws.

[Reporter] What about the Alvarez Machain case? Why are they not returning Alvarez Machain? The Mexican Government has requested his return.

[Gonzalez] That is another pending matter. At this moment this case is being studied in the United States.

[Reporter] Dr. Alvarez Machain was kidnapped in Guadalajara quite some time ago. Why did we wait so long to react? We saw some reactions, but the Mexican Foreign Secretariat did not react strongly to this. Why now? Because of the ruling?

[Gonzalez] If you will recall, the previous resolutions issued by the U.S. court favored Dr. Alvarez Machain. When he was kidnapped, Mexico adopted actions quite similar to the ones being adopted today. However, once the U.S. courts—the Los Angeles District Court and the Ninth Appeals Court in San Francisco—revoked the U.S. Justice Department decision—in other words, for the past two years—the legal framework of the drug trafficking cooperation agreements was being respected. That was what we wanted.

This imbalance and the rejection of the decision is taking place at a time when the U.S. Supreme Court has revoked what had been agreed on previously. Again, we must hold talks to ensure that this U.S. Supreme Court decision will not have any impact on and will not be applied in Mexico.

[Reporter] Will the Mexican Government insist that Alvarez Machain, regardless of his legal troubles, be returned to Mexico to be tried here? Would this not be a demonstration of good will and a change of position, which you have referred to and which already has taken place?

[Gonzalez] There are two very clear factors here. The most important one for Mexico is the protection of national sovereignty and the preeminence of national law. The second factor is Alvarez Machain's situation, on which we are working, albeit at a different level. In other words, the main priority at present is the protection of national sovereignty, the application of Mexican law in Mexico, and the nonapplication of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Mexico.

[Reporter] Another result of this reaction is that the Mexican Government is not completely subordinate to the U.S. Government. We have shown some independence from these positions against the country, a situation that encourages us all very much. Will other types of repression or sanctions be applied against our country, such as the certification, which was applied some time ago, and trying Alvarez Machain in the United States or having him tried in Mexico, if he is returned to our country?

[Gonzalez] Our relationship with the United States has become strong. We are in contact daily regarding a number of issues. The Alvarez Machain case serves to test the strength of the dialogue and the capacity of both governments to handle this kind of situation.

[Reporter] Can we describe the present Mexico-U.S. relationship as friendly, or shall we speak in terms of interests?

[Gonzalez] The Mexico-U.S. relationship is a friendly one. The Alvarez Machain case should be settled within this context.

[Reporter] Thank you very much for helping us familiarize ourselves a little more with this problem on the basis of first-hand information. What can we expect from the Foreign Secretariat regarding these events?

[Gonzalez] We expect to announce shortly very specific measures between the Mexican and U.S. Governments regarding extradition and the guarantee that such a case will not be repeated, that this decision will have no impact on Mexico, and that we will be able to maintain cooperation at the level we always have desired.

[Reporter] Will the 39 DEA agents resume work 18 June?

[Gonzalez] Cooperation with the DEA will be resumed temporarily, only temporarily.

[Reporter] Thanks for allowing us to look into this subject. Thank you.

Deputy Becerril Interviewed on U.S. Court Ruling

PA1706195992 Mexico City XHTV Television Network in Spanish 1442 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Interview with Rodolfo Becerril Straffon, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commission, by two unidentified reporters at the XHTV studios in Mexico City—live]

[Text] [First reporter] All political parties represented in the Chamber of Deputies on 16 June issued a unanimous declaration condemning the U.S. Supreme of Court ruling and supporting the Mexican Government's answer. Is this declaration still valid inasmuch as the Mexican Government, through the Foreign Secretariat, announced on 16 June that it is withdrawing its measure that banned the work of the DEA agents, who will again be allowed to work in our country?

[Becerril] The issue will probably be discussed again in the 18 June session, and we will listen to all of the points of view of all political trends represented in the Congress. I have the impression that the criteria that led to this consensus continues to be valid, because this is support for the measures adopted by the Mexican Government that basically defend our sovereignty.

We are condemning and continue to condemn —and I dare say that on 18 June we will continue to do so—the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court, particularly if we consider that prior to this ruling there had been two other rulings condemning the procedure and suggested that Alvarez Machain be returned to Mexico. Those rulings were issued by the Los Angeles District Court and a San Francisco Court.

Undoubtedly, events change every day and on 16 June, the Foreign Secretariat issued a new communique. This communique will have to be analyzed in Congress. I do not feel this is a matter of declaring war, but rather, it was a matter of establishing a political attitude—that continues to be valid because it is not a matter of eliminating the struggle against drug trafficking. This should prevail because Mexico feels this affects national health and interests.

[First reporter] Nonetheless, many citizens are wondering why a decision was adopted to ban the work of the DEA agents through a free and sovereign measure of the Mexican Government, and later this measure was withdrawn? Why was this not analyzed more carefully? Could this not lead to summoning the foreign secretary to the Chamber of Deputies?

[Becerril] I believe enough thought was given to this, and this is the reason why the U.S. Government immediately reacted. Both the State Department and the White House replied to the Foreign Secretariat communique and this is what allowed the Foreign Secretariat to modify—in a tactical action, let us say—its stand in order not to send the wrong message to those involved in drug trafficking.

I believe this is not a matter of saying there will not be any law now to watch over them. On the other hand, we wanted first of all, the revision of the extradition treaty—which began on 16 June; and second, the reaction of the U.S. Government to an international stand against this ruling by the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Mexican stand entailed reaction from other parts of the world: Belize, Guatemala, Canada, and many other courts described as monstrous the U.S.Supreme Court ruling.

I believe the Chamber of Deputies will have to be attentive and will have to summon various officials to explain this change of attitude. More than anything, these officials will have to specify the current status of the struggle against drug trafficking.

[Second reporter] Nonetheless, this communique emphasizes that the DEA's activities in Mexico are temporary. When will these activities end? What is the deadline? Is the goal to achieve the extradition of Dr. Alvarez Machain? Will there be a revision of the extradition agreements, or will the extradition be attained?

On the other hand, if the case of Dr. Alvarez Machain and the U.S. intervention in our country is taken to an international court—that is, the kidnapping—would we not also have to question the kidnapping of former General Manuel Antonio Noriega and reject it in the same manner?

[Becerril] Someone has already voiced an opinion on that, and I believe he is not wrong at all. That person said that the difficulties experienced by the U.S. Court in condemning Noriega are one of the reasons for the attempt to legalize the kidnapping of Alvarez Machain. In other words, as certain similar measures are adopted, then condemning or sentencing Noriega becomes legally valid.

I think the defense of our national interests and sovereignty is top priority. The specific problem of not only Alvarez Machain, but also of Enriquez Verdugo, Ruben Arce, and other similar cases, should be subordinated to the essential purpose of defending sovereignty.

As for Mexico's stand, I have the impression we are going to continue requesting the repatriation of Alvarez Machain. Right now, we are interested in reviewing and setting aside all possible misunderstandings in the extradition treaty signed in 1978. Perhaps some amendments will allow correcting the misunderstandings that might provoke very serious international conflicts.

Violations of international treaties have led to war in many other countries. Obviously, that is not our case, but the firm stand by all groups in the nation has motivated the U.S. Government to rectify its stand. The Supreme Court of Justice has hinted the issue will now be turned over to the U.S. executive branch. That is why this reply from the White House and the State Department to the very frank and radical—I would say—stand of the Mexican Government and legislators is important.

[First reporter] But the U.S. Government is used to passing the buck from one to another. We know that is their habit because we know how U.S. foreign policy works. When it is convenient for the president to show his face, he does, and when it is convenient to blame another branch—in this case it is the judicial branch—they conveniently blame another very independent branch.

Everyone knows they have a commitment to the executive branch right now. The United States is involved in a serious electoral campaign. President Bush wants to be reelected, and some attitudes are being adopted to win voters. I believe what happened with Alvarez Machain must not be separated from the U.S. elections, unless you have a different opinion Deputy Becerril.

[Becerril] I believe the United States is indeed involved in a very active electoral process and everything that happens affects that process. We cannot let their internal processes continue to hurt our national interests. Their electoral problem and what they do about it is their own affair, but we cannot allow ourselves to be trampled by a foreign electoral process. That is why we have defended the need to respect international treaties.

[Second reporter] What will be the political cost? Will it affect the Free Trade Agreement or the economic flow to Mexico?

[Becerril] I believe the attitude of the U.S. Supreme Court,—where three judges, O'Connor, Stevens, and another, disagree with the opinion of the rest—will affect U.S. citizens themselves, because, if we took the case to the international courts, even if the legal process is lengthy, it would obviously wear down the U.S. moral authority.

In our case, I believe this will not affect the Free Trade Agreement, but it should caution us to the need to revise carefully the chapter on safeguards and controversies. I mean to say that all the international agreements and treaties—and particularly the commercial ones—are often stagnated because the parties never reach a proper agreement on what to do in the case of a violation or a controversy. As far as I know, this chapter of the Free Trade Agreement has been revised in detail and mechanisms to protect us against an eventual violation of the treaty are being established.

What has happened only a few hours ago, forces us—as legislators—to review carefully this chapter to introduce more safeguards.

[First reporter] Indeed, because it has been proved that the United States is not willing to respect the laws of other countries, and, on the contrary, is willing to trample it in order to extend the long arm of the law, it could do the same thing in the case of a commercial

problem. It could impose a new criteria and the Free Trade Agreement would end. We must be alert to this type of solution to controversies.

[Becerril] We have to be alert, but we must not forget that there has been an international condemnation of the ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court, and that sometimes countries are isolated. It happened in Rio de Janeiro, during the Earth Summit when a position from the hegemonic par excellence country, the United States, was in disagreement with the collective position. [Words indistinct] They must evaluate what is happening with the political tendencies around the world.

[Second reporter] In the meantime, this is a warning because, if the extradition treaty has not been reviewed since 1978, and now we are trying to reach another agreement in 1992, we should find out why these things are not reviewed more often. Or should we wait until things happen to review them?

[Becerril] In the struggle against drug trafficking, besides the treaties that have been mentioned, we have the mutual cooperation treaty and a specific agreement to fight drug trafficking. The extradition treaty is not specifically about drug traffickers. It is true, however, that it must be revised in light of the recent events.

[First reporter] Deputy Becerril, thank you very much for being here with us.

Interpol Official on Situation of Colombia's Cano

PA1806042192 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2115 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Jun (NOTIMEX)—The Mexican branch of Interpol [International Criminal Police Organization] here on 17 June said it has not received a request from its Colombian counterpart for the arrest of former Colombian guerrilla leader Alfonso Cano.

A Colombian faceless judge sent to the Colombian branch of Interpol an arrest warrant for Cano, the number two man in the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, who is in Mexico as a member of the delegation of the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB].

An official of Interpol, which has 157 member countries, on 17 June in Santa Fe de Bogota said he sent a photograph of Cano—whose real name is Guillermo Leon Saenz—along with his fingerprints and a file to Mexico.

However, Rodolfo Loaiza, private secretary to Mexico Interpol Director Homero Villareal, told NOTIMEX that as of noon, no official notification on the case had been received from Colombian Interpol.

"We must first see what we get so we can act on that," Loaiza said.

"If an arrest warrant is involved, it must be certified, although it could also turn out to be an order to determine Cano's whereabouts," the Interpol official added.

"Should we receive a certified order, we would not proceed immediately to carry out Cano's arrest, because we must keep in mind that there is an extradition treaty between Mexico and Colombia," Loaiza said.

He added that Interpol would first have to investigate the conditions under which the guerrilla leader is in Mexico, where he was a member of the CNGSB delegation to the peace talks held with the Colombian Government in March in Tlaxcala.

Meanwhile, Cano told NOTIMEX he feels safe because of the guarantees offered by the Mexican Government to the members of the Colombian CNGSB.

In May the parties agreed to a six-month suspension of the peace talks because of differences between the two delegations over the issues to be included on the opening agenda.

The Colombian Government maintained that a cease-fire and a suspension of kidnappings should be negotiated first, while the CNGSB proposed a discussion of socioeconomic problems prevailing in Colombia.

The rebel leaders should have returned to Colombia at the conclusion of the Mexico negotiations, but the rebels postponed their trip, arguing that there were not enough guarantees for their return.

El Salvador

Deputies, FMLN Reject U.S. Court Ruling

PA1706233192 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Report by Balmore Parada]

[Text] The ruling issued by the U.S. Supreme Court continues to be strongly criticized here in El Salvador. The ruling ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] party and the political opposition, including the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], strongly criticized the U.S. ruling. The U.S. Supreme Court issued a resolution authorizing the institutional kidnapping of suspects and criminals in foreign territories.

ARENA Deputy Raul Somoza Alfaro said such a ruling violates the sovereignty of foreign countries.

[Begin recording] [Somoza] As we have said before, this ruling violates the sovereignty of Latin American peoples as well as the sovereignty of any other country where something like this could take place.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly issue a statement regarding this case?

[Somoza] Not only the Legislative Assembly should do so, but all those who are knowledgeable about law. Various Latin American countries have spoken out against this ruling, and El Salvador should undoubtedly issue a statement in this regard. It is an arrogant action taken by the U.S. Supreme Court. [end recording]

The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] said this is a very serious international precedent and a violation of international law. PDC Deputy Gerardo Le Chevalier said the ruling is an act of piracy.

[Begin Le Chevalier recording] We believe the fact that some judicial systems of the Third World, Latin America, and Africa do not operate very efficiently—such as the Salvadoran judicial system, which is a disaster—does not justify acts of international piracy such as the kidnapping of people or property just for the sake of the interests of the U.S. judicial system. The fact that the judicial system does not function properly in countries like El Salvador does not justify the violation of international treaties by the United States, which creates a serious precedent. Just as it is illegal for a person to take justice in his own hands even if the system does not work properly, it is also illegal for a country to take justice in its own hands even though the international system does not function properly. [end recording]

The FMLN will state its position on this case within the next few days, according to Commander Roberto Roca. Roca added that he personally believes such a law violates the sovereignty of other countries.

[Begin recording] [Roca] It is a violation by the United States of the sovereignty of other countries. I think the Mexican reaction, for example, is completely logical. The reaction of countless associations in other countries is also logical because of the negative consequences of such a law. Even if it may be correct to persecute criminals, the sovereignty of other countries should not be violated.

[Unidentified reporter] How would this law affect relations with Latin American and Third World countries?

[Roca] It all depends on the type of actions that the U.S. authorities are willing to carry out. It is practically a declaration of... [sentence incomplete as heard] [end recording]

Reactions have been that of rejection here in El Salvador as well as in other countries. Some sectors in the United States have also rejected this ruling. The Salvadoran Legislative Assembly could issue a statement against the U.S. ruling on 18 June, according to parliamentary circles.

Guatemala

Foreign Minister Comments on U.S. Court Ruling

PA1706222792 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0340 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] The ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court could cause serious friction with countries like Guatemala, whose judicial and executive authorities have carefully abided by the terms of the extradition treaty between Guatemala and the United States of 1903. The recent extraditions of five Guatemalans have been ordered based on that treaty. Four of these people were extradited for their alleged ties to drug trafficking, and the other was accused of homicide.

On 17 June the Guatemalan Government rejected the aforementioned ruling in remarks by Foreign Minister Gonzalo Mendendez Park, who said: We do not accept that stance; we totally reject it, because it entails meddling in the internal affairs of another country and because it ignores the national sovereignty of other states. The foreign minister added: We do not accept foreign forces coming to Guatemala to make arrests that solely fall within the purview of Guatemalan authorities. He noted that consultations are already being conducted with other Latin American Foreign Ministries to establish a joint stance on that matter. He said extradition is the adequate procedure, and this is an area where our country has cooperated a great deal with the United States, based on an existing treaty on the matter and abiding by all the legal requisites, which fundamentally include the participation of local courts.

He explained that the presence of DEA agents in Guatemala is restricted to the provision of logistical support to locate persons who have committed criminal offenses against the United States or in the United States. The agents at no time intervene in arresting or trying these

persons, as the Guatemalan authorities are the only ones legally empowered to do so.

Panama

Foreign Minister Opposes U.S. Court Ruling

PA1806000192 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 17 Jun 92 p 1

[Report by Juan Diaz]

[Text] Foreign Minister Julio Linares has pointed out that the kidnapping of alleged criminals by U.S. authorities in territories not included within their legal jurisdiction could result in the violation of the sovereignty and jurisdiction of independent states.

The U.S. Supreme Court has decreed that the United States is entitled to ignore extradition treaties and even violate international laws and kidnap alleged criminals in foreign countries in order to put them on trial. In this respect, Linares stated the measure, if it is ever implemented, would constitute an attempt to violate the jurisdiction of sovereign states.

Foreign Minister Linares pointed out that this would open the door to the kidnapping of individuals with total impunity, which would go against international agreements. In addition, this measure would promote forceful measures by one state against another. Minister Linares added that the repeated application of this measure could lead to diplomatic conflicts.

Panama and the United States signed a Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement (MLAT) that establishes the extradition of criminals wanted by one of the signatory countries. The signing of this agreement is expected to accelerate the capture of criminals wanted by the U.S. justice system.

Linares explained that the MLAT, which is awaiting ratification by the U.S. Congress, is in no way connected to the recent Supreme Court ruling. He also said that implementing this ruling would set a very dangerous precedent.

Endara: U.S. Military Movements 'Worrisome'

PA1806002292 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Panamanian President Guillermo Endara has said that the U.S. Supreme Court decision to grant the government the power to extradite any citizen from any country runs counter to international law. The president also said he will not accept a U.S. military presence in areas under Panamanian jurisdiction.

[Begin recording] [Endara] In truth, I do not know the details of the court's opinion. From the information I do have, I think the decision runs counter to international law. International law must prevail over domestic law. I gather from the reports on this decision that the U.S. Supreme Court has tried to make domestic law prevail over international law, a position which is quite outdated in the area of international law.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you view the intervention that has occurred in recent days, when we have seen the movement of Southern Command military vehicles in areas under Panamanian jurisdiction?

[Endara] I think this is worrisome. This should not occur. I will be speaking with the foreign minister soon. I have seen in the newspapers that the foreign minister is taking measures in this regard. This is really worrisome, and I do not accept it.

[Reporter] Will there be a protest?

[Endara] We first have to see what has been established in the canal treaty. Before taking action, one must think seriously about what will be done. I do not like it all. I think that, even if this is covered in the Torrijos-Carter Treaty, it should not be done. I do not accept it.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the economic aid to Panama was not handled well?

[Endara] That is completely wrong. Moreover, this is not being said by Congress. It was said in a report by third or fourth class officials. [end recording]

Linares Says U.S. Vehicles Violate Treaties

PA1706200392 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 1734 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] On 17 June, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry demanded that the U.S. Embassy explain the presence of U.S. military vehicles in Panama City, in light of the fact that this violates the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Foreign Minister Julio Linares also criticized the National Police for asking the United States to help search the home of Legislator Gerardo Gonzalez.

[Begin recording] [Linares] The U.S. ambassador has told me that this was all due to a misunderstanding and that he had contacted the U.S. Army South authorities to ensure that these things will not happen again.

[Unidentified reporter] What misunderstanding?

[Linares] The misunderstanding came about as follows: President Bush arrived in Panama on 11 June. I do not recall if it was on the morning of 11 June or the afternoon of 10 June that the U.S. authorities asked the Panamanian Government for permission to have all U.S. vehicles escorted by one or two vehicles. This was requested for security reasons, in light of President Bush's visit to Panama and the 9 June killing of a U.S. soldier, an incident you all are familiar with.

Because of the situation we were experiencing, and especially in light of President Bush's visit, they were given permission. However, the permission was given for a vehicle to travel with one or two escorts on 11 June, the day President Bush visited Panama. It was not

permission on a daily basis, much less for when the escorts are not moving along but are parked. They were informed that this type of permission was never given. The ambassador understood this, and he told me that he had contacted the military authorities to ensure that it would not happen again.

[Reporter] When the permission was given, was it specified what kind of vehicles could be escorted? Private vehicles? Military vehicles?

[Linares] We were talking about military vehicles.

[Reporter] Mr. Foreign Minister: I imagine that the protest will not only be a verbal protest. I imagine a protest note will be sent.

[Linares] That would depend on the situation. I felt that the appropriate thing to do was to speak to the ambassador and the U.S. military authorities. Whether or not a written protest will be sent is something that will be determined at a later date.

[Reporter] Mr. Foreign Minister....

[Linares, interrupting] What I am interested in.... [pauses] Excuse me, the most important thing at this moment is not the type of protest. The important thing is that this situation be stopped and that they be made aware that we are not willing to allow this to continue. I think this is what is important for Panama.

[Reporter] U.S. intelligence members also participated in the search of Legislator Gerardo Gonzalez' home.

[Linares] That was also discussed on the morning of 17 June. I wish to inform you that a high-ranking U.S. embassy official told a high-ranking Panamanian Foreign Ministry official that those U.S. soldiers, dressed in civilian clothing, participated at the invitation of Panamanian authorities. This surprised me. They claim the Panamanian authorities invited them because they were investigating matters that would be of interest to them.

On the morning of 17 June, I dictated a letter, several letters, addressed to the Judicial Technical Police and the district attorney, asking them for an explanation as to the participation of U.S. soldiers in this matter. I would like to add that, as foreign minister and as a Panamanian citizen, I feel that it was a rash move to ask U.S. authorities to participate in this type of investigation. I feel this was not correct. [end recording]

PRD Leader's Son Arrested in Attack on Soldiers

PA1706201992 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 17 Jun 92 p 2

[Report by Aneldo Arosemena]

[Excerpt] Gerardo Gonzalez, Jr. was arrested after officials of the Deputy Prosecutor's Office, headed by Prosecutor Heraclio Sanjur, National Police members and, reportedly, a number of Americans, raided the home of Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] Legislator Gerardo Gonzalez, Sr. in Chilibre. Gonzalez, Sr. also is known as Crazy Hat [Sombrero Loco]. Gonzalez, Jr. was arrested on charges that he is one of the perpetrators of an attack on 10 June that cost Southcom serviceman Owel Hernandez Laporte his life and caused serious wounds to another.

The raid was ordered by Sanjur, who is conducting an investigation into the incident and who proceeded on reports that one of the attackers was hiding in Gonzalez' home in Chilibre, the same area where the attack occurred. [passage omitted]

Minister, Police Chief Reportedly To Be Replaced

PA1806012692 Panama City La Voz de Panama in Spanish 0026 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] We have a last minute scoop that there will be two cabinet [as heard] changes on 18 June. One change will be the government and justice minister.

[Second unidentified announcer] Will Gonzalo Menendez Franco fill that post?

[Announcer] Another change will be the director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification.

[Second announcer] I believe they will have to [words indistinct]

[Announcer] Another rumor is that the honorable chief of police will also be replaced.

Argentina

Menem Calls U.S. Supreme Court Ruling 'Horror'

PY1706213692 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2053 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem said today in Salta that the U.S. Supreme Court ruling authorizing the kidnapping of suspects in any area of the world to try them in the United States, "rather than an error is a horror," but I am confident that this ruling will soon be revised.

Menem's criticisms were harsher than those of his Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella and Justice Minister Leon Arslanian, who yesterday had already anticipated the Argentine Government's questioning of the controversial ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court by qualifying it as "shocking," "unfortunate," and a "serious regression in history."

Although the Argentine Government did not issue an official communique to reject the U.S. ruling, which is setting a serious precedent, nor did it summon the U.S. ambassador in Buenos Aires to give explanations, the Argentine Government's annoyance was expressed through the media.

"Rather than an error, it is a horror," the president said in Salta when asked by journalists about the subject, although I trust that a country like the United States "will turn on its heels in order not to commit acts that have nothing to do with a world power like them." [passage omitted]

Costa Rican President Arrives, Met by Menem

PY1706225492 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2048 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM)—Costa Rican President Rafael Calderon Fournier arrived at Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport at 1730 local time from Asuncion, Paraguay. Argentine President Carlos Menem welcomed his Costa Rican counterpart at the airport.

Among those present at the airport were Apostolic Nuncio Ubaldo Calabresi; Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella; Argentine Defense Minister Erman Gonzalez; Chamber of Deputies President Alberto Pierri; and Military Household Chief Brigadier Andres Antonietti.

President Calderon is traveling with his wife Gloria Bejarano, his two daughters Gloria and Maria, Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus Quesada, Foreign Trade Minister Roberto Rojas Lopez, and Natural Resources Minister Hernan Bravo Trejos.

Justicialists Accuse Radicals of 'Coup-Mongering'

PY1806022992 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Jun 92 p 13

[Excerpts] (DYN-NA)—With the Federal Capital senatorial elections looming and the government's offensive to press forward with a constitutional reform gaining momentaum, the country's political climate heated up yesterday when the Justicialist Party accused the Radical Party's Cordoba branch of coup-mongering and two more Radical activists as well as Deputy Ricardo Marcos and a city councillor were detained by police officials in the so-called "poster war."

This conflict seemed to be turning into a major political crisis yesterday when Interior Minister Jose Luis Manzano held a series of late-night meetings with a group of Radical Deputies headed by Raul Baglini and Justice Minister Leon Arslanian after the opposition party officially came out against the controversial arrests.

Radical Party Chairman Mario Losada told reporters at the press conference, attended by Radical politicians Jorge Vannossi, Jesus Rodriguez, Rafael Pascual and Raul Galvan, that he had asked to meet Manzano, who held telephone conversations with police authorities during his meeting with opposition leaders to "question these anti-democratic proceedings."

After the meeting Baglini announced that Manzano would investigate the arrests, which the Radical described as very grave.

Meanwhile the debate on constitutional reform was rekindled by Buenos Aires Governor Eduardo Duhalde in Madrid on the final leg of a 10-day tour of Europe. The Governor denied that he was a possible presidential candidate for 1995.

"I have political and personal plans and in them there's nothing about running as a presidential candidate in 1995," stressed Duhalde.

"The adjustment plan is not our salvation, it's a phase," Duhalde said.

The Governor also backed Menem's re-election, calling it "a legitimate right of the Justicialist Party, and time will tell if it is approved or not."

On a day full of cross-fire accusations by both the main opposition party and Justicialist leaders, the two Radical activists were arrested along with Marcos by plainclothes policemen, taking the total number of Radicals arrested for putting up campaign posters to at least six in the last 48 hours. The Radicals are all members of the Ateneo del Centenario group led by ex-deputy Rodriguez. [passage omitted]

As the "poster war" raged in the streets, political bickering between the country's two leading parties dragged on yesterday when the Justicialist Party released an official communique accusing the Cordoba branch of the Radical Party of backing Argentina's long list of military

governments in a direct answer to allegations by the Cordoba Radicals, led by Governor Eduardo Angeloz, that corruption was rooted deep in Menem's administration.

"Only the sensation of unpunished gibberish can explain the brutal change of reality carried out by those who are the only and direct culprits for the situation in which (President) Carlos Menem's government took office," the Justicialist Party said.

Bolivia

Supreme Court President Rejects U.S. Ruling

PY1706162492 La Paz Radio Fides Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Relay from Sucre]

[Text] In remarks to the La Hora del Pais newscast, Justice Adan Soira Diez Canseco has described as daring and defiant the U.S. court ruling that authorizes the government to ignore the extradition treaty and to kidnap alleged criminals. He said that according to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, approved by a six to three vote, there are no borders, no sovereign states, nor any legal organizations anywhere for the owner of the world and that all its colonies must remain subject to the exclusive will of the country of the North.

He pointed out that this is a challenge to countries' sovereignty and demanded that the United States be more prudent in handling the issue and allow each country to punish criminals on its own territory.

[Begin Diez Canseco recording] We must (?suppose) that we have to subject ourselves exclusively to U.S. will. I think this is a challenge to sovereignty. In my capacity as a justice I reject drug trafficking and I agree that actions must be taken against it and also against terrorism, but it should be done with the appropriate prudency, allowing each sovereign country to sanction the criminals [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Edgar Oblitas Fernandez, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, stated here today that the U.S. court ruling that violates countries' sovereignty and empowers the U.S. Government to abduct criminals in order to bring them to U.S. courts must be drastically condemned before the appropriate international organizations.

Oblitas said, however, that he was not very sure about the information and that it could be an exaggeration.

Banzer Named 'Official Presidential Candidate'

PY1706175592 La Paz Radio Fides Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Yesterday government representatives said that General Hugo Banzer Suarez is the official presidential candidate for the 1993 presidential elections regardless of the consequences. The announcement was made in the face of rumors that Banzer would not accept the nomination due to health problems.

Vice President Luis Ossio Sanjinez, who is also the Congress president, said that Banzer's candidacy is official. Ossio added that he supports Banzer's candidacy even though he is not aware of his party's [Christian Democratic Party] decision. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Foreign Minister Criticizes U.S. Court Ruling

PY1706224392 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Report by Alexandra Anselmo from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Celso Lafer has labeled the manner in which the U.S. police captured a Mexican citizen in his own country as illicit. Minister Lafer said that although he does not know the contents of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, it is a violation of Mexican territorial sovereignty, transgressing norms of international law and the UN Charter.

[Begin Lafer recording] The preservation of the state's jurisdiction on its own territory is an undeniable principle of international law. This jurisdiction includes the application of its own law, the application of its own jurisdiction, and the related mechanisms of execution. Since the U.S. Supreme Court ruling is questioning this territorial jurisdiction, it is violating an international legal principle and goes against Brazil's vision on this subject. [end recording]

Minister Lafer reported that in principle the Brazilian Government will not send any protest note to the U.S. Government since no Brazilian citizens are involved in the mentioned episode. Itamaraty will wait for further events to decide whether or not to send a message of solidarity to the Mexican Government.

State Governors 'in Favor of' Fiscal Reform

PY1706152392 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Excerpt] State governors are in favor of a fiscal reform and are interested in learning more about the government's proposal on the subject.

This statement was made by Pernambuco Governor Joaquim Francisco, who today met with Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira. Franco suggested that a meeting be organized with mayors, political party leaders, and governors to explain the proposal. Joaquim Francisco was accompanied by Maranhao Governor Edison Lobao and Sergipe Governor Joao Alves.

Minister Marques accepted the Pernambuco governor's suggestion and agreed to organize the meeting which, to a certain degree, is already being done by Ary Osvaldo

Mattos Filho, the president of the Fiscal Reform Commission. Mattos Filho already met with legislators and state finance secretaries. Another similar meeting also took place today. [passage omitted]

'Military Source' Comments on Collor's Return

PY1706155292 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jun 92 p 4

[By Tania Monteiro]

[Text] Brasilia—In the opinion of a high-ranking military source, President Fernando Collor's return to Brasilia—upon conclusion of the UNCED—will not mean that he will be plunged into an administrative mess that will make him resign or will provoke an impeachment [preceding word in English] process. The source, who said that most of his peers agree with him, noted that the congressional investigative committee that looks into the charges leveled by the president's younger brother, Pedro Collor, against businessman Paulo Cesar Farias, "will not lead the country to chaos."

The source emphasized that there is no concern within the Armed Forces and that none of the military ministers are planning to resign their posts. The idea is that time will minimize problems. "Brazil is an easy-to-handle country," he said.

At this time military men are not even interested in striving for salary equity. They are satisfied with the final text of a bill that was drawn up by Justice Minister Celio Borja. The bill empowers the president to establish, through a decree/law, different salary readjustments for civil servants and for military men without violating the Constitution. The source said: "It was not worth insisting on a debate of the bill," adding that "the important thing is to have the bill approved as soon as possible to prevent a new wave of dissatisfaction among the troops."

Despite the tense atmosphere, which becomes even more tense after each hearing of the committee that looks into the Farias affair, the military source said that he believes that the officers of the three branches "will end up looking at things with a moderate attitude." He added: "It is always like this. There are rumors of internal problems, but the winds of moderation return after a while."

The military is concerned about political changes in the country. The source emphasized that coup rumors "are totally groundless." He said that the atmosphere is inappropriate for that: "Neither the investigation by the congressional committee nor price hikes and the economic crisis can justify an isolated or radical action."

CNEN To Close Santo Amaro Nuclear Plant

PY1706155792 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 92 p 10

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—The Santa Amaro Plant (Usam) [Usina de Santo Amaro], which is under the control of Nuclemon Minero Quimica Ltda. [Nuclebras Monazite and Associated Elements Ltd.], in the southern Sao Paulo district of Brooklin, will be officially closed on 8 June by the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN). Usam processed monazite sand, which contains thorium and rare soils [terras raras] and traces of uranium, ilmenite, and zirconium.

Full to the roof with cake-2 [torta 2], uranium concentrate, and thorium, the plant has not really been working for months because Nuclemon could not find purchasers on the international market for its products.

A secret January 1990 report indicates that Usam was operating with levels of radiation higher than those permitted by the CNEN or by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is headquartered in Vienna, Austria. Nuclemon comes under the control of the CNEN, which at that time said that Usam was functioning within the appropriate security guidelines. When he took over the post of executive director of the CNEN, Physicist Anselmo Paschoa admitted that Usam did not have rigorous security controls so the CNEN ordered the transfer of a part of the production to the Pocos de Caldas Industrial Complex (CIPC) in Minas Gerais State. The CIPC stored the product outside until Minas Gerais courts ordered the construction of appropriate warehouses in which to store it. The CIPC produces yellow cake [two preceding words in English] (uranium concentrate), and its activities are also practically paralyzed due to the lack of purchasers.

With the closing of Usam, it is possible that its products and rejects will be transferred to the CIPC and to the Nuclemon unit in Interlagos, a district in the southern area of Sao Paulo City. Nuclemon is a subsidiary of Nuclear Industries of Brazil, formerly Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations Inc.].

Chile

President Rejects U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

PY1706183392 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] President Patricio Aylwin has rejected the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that provides for the abduction of people to be tried in the United States. The president said that as a lawyer he does not understand a measure like that, which violates all legal principles. He said:

[Begin recording] No state can use violence and crime—because abduction is a crime—to seek justice. This ruling implies the use of force. [end recording]

The president added that Chile believes in the state of law, not just at the national level but also for the benefit of the people. He referred to this issue upon receiving the Dalai Lama at his residence. During the meeting, he also referred briefly to the meeting he held last night with Supreme Court judges. He said that it was an informal meeting to discuss subjects related to the need to reform the judicial branch.

President Aylwin lamented that his intention to improve Chilean justice has been interpreted by some as an attack on the Supreme Court.

Aylwin Sends Electoral Reform Bill to Congress

PY1706133592 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Today President Patricio Aylwin sent a bill to Congress proposing the constitutional reform of the electoral system. The bill seeks to reorganize Congress, making it into a more representative body, Aylwin said. The bill does not seek urgent discussion.

The bill proposes, among other things, increasing the number of senators elected through direct elections from 47 to 54; increasing the number of deputies from 120 to 164; eliminating designated senators—clarifying that the new system will become effective after the mandate of present designated senators expires in 1997; and reducing the number of senatorial districts from 19 to 13.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Regions will elect three senators each; the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Regions will elect four senators each; the Fifth and Eighth Regions will elect six senators each; and the Metropolitan Region will elect eight instead of the present four senators.

The law proposes reducing the number of electoral districts for deputies to 45 and allowing parties to present as many candidates as there are positions available. The bill maintains the regulation allowing former presidents who have been in office for more than six years to serve as senators for life. The bill establishes that the increased number of legislators does not imply an increase in the Congress budget.

In Valparaiso, where the Congress functions, the bill provoked positive and negative reactions, as is to be expected.

[Begin Minister Enrique Correa recording] We have submitted the bill proposing a constitutional reform to make clear the executive branch criteria on electoral reform prior to the 28 June municipal elections. We want to avoid any interpretation that the bill was a consequence of the election results. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Colombia

Justice Minister on U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

PA1706215892 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Telephone interview with Justice Minister Fernando Carrillo by unidentified reporter in Santa Fe de Bogota—live; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Carrillo]...stated by the U.S. President at the San Antonio Summit. During the San Antonio Summit in the last week of February, the State Department, Justice Department, and even the U.S. President highlighted Colombia's strengthening of the judicial branch and combating international crime and impunity as the path that should be followed by other Latin American democracies. Our process of strengthening the judicial branch is now an example for Peru and Bolivia. That is why, if we judge the attitude of the United States by its actions and not by an isolated ruling, we can say that judicial cooperation agreements exist, that proof, information, and evidence in proceedings against drug traffickers are being supplied, and that there is belief in such procedures. That is why we believe... [pauses]

Going back to the principles of international law, which I repeat, are not disposable and are not rejected or thrown in the trash, as the U.S. Supreme Court has tried to do, we are sure that bilateral relations will continue on a good course.

[Reporter] Continuing with that thought, have you contacted the Justice Department or the U.S. President to receive assurances that this U.S. Supreme Court decision will never be applied in Colombia?

[Carrillo] The truth is that we are waiting for an official statement from the office that, in accordance with the U.S. separation of powers, is in charge of handling international relations, in other words, the U.S. State Department. The ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court states that the judicial branch is not in charge of international relations and that it approved a procedure, which it is good to remember, that was carried out some time before Colombia signed judicial cooperation agreements with the United States. The procedure was the capture of Mr. Alvarez, a doctor who allegedly participated in the torture and murder of DEA agent Camarena. This occurred in the first months of 1990. Therefore, we are waiting for a statement from the executive branch. What we have seen already is, in some ways let us say, a lack of strength in the judicial decision because it was announced through a press release on 16 June. I repeat: Once we have a statement from the U.S. State Department, we can analyze what actions to take.

[Reporter] In view of what you know, does the Colombian Government plan to reinforce security at the Envigado and Itagui prisons and in the other jails holding criminals pending extradition requests from U.S. courts?

[Carrillo] This situation has not taken us by surprise. The truth is [words indistinct] you remember two or three months ago the same debate emerged as a result of the request by Justice Department officials, specifically the U.S. solicitor general [previous two words in English]. We have been carrying out a process to strengthen the security systems of the maximum security prisons. For example, we have been involved in reinforcing the security of their perimeters. We have also been strengthening all the disciplinary and penitentiary measures in those maximum security centers. As the public knows, the penitentiary guards, who fall under the Directorate General of Prisons, are not the only ones involved. There are other forces involved. The Colombian Armed Forces have actively cooperated in guaranteeing the security at these prisons.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, in addition to the diplomatic protest that the Colombian Government lodged yesterday, what sort of legal, juridical, or political reaction could there be at this juncture?

[Carrillo] We need to look into this very carefully. As I mentioned earlier, we want to await the official pronouncement by the executive branch's public order. I understand that a Latin American country has approached the International Court of Justice at The Hague. I do not know on what basis because it would require a specific case. I repeat: This is a very complicated situation because the U.S. Supreme Court rules on individual cases. Therefore, to bring this case before an international court, we would also need a specific case.

[Reporter] Meanwhile, all we can do is lock the door and not let anyone out?

[Carrillo] We must also continue to strengthen our justice system. I believe this case simply serves to highlight the new processes taking place in Colombia; for example, the increased effectiveness of the legal system and obvious respect for due process and the right to defense. However, we expect a sentence that is commensurate with the crime. That is what Colombia has been offering since it drafted the new laws under the amnesty program.

[Reporter] If the United States kidnapped people abroad without Supreme Court backing, we can only expect that now—with the support of a legal decision that for them is valid—such acts will begin to increase. Have you as minister given any thought to what would happen if a specialized U.S. commando force were to come here and take away a Colombian? What would happen if that took place?

[Carrillo] From the international diplomatic point of view—just as we mentioned in our communique of 16 June—bilateral relations between Colombia and the United States would be seriously affected. The other point is that going back to a previous argument, the United States has not, I believe, been sending out that sort of signal over the past few months to Colombia. To speak clearly, we cannot understand the reason behind opening such generous avenues of legal cooperation as we have done, such as providing evidence to take drug traffickers to trial, if what they really have in mind are indisputably and unquestionably medieval procedures such as this one.

We cannot believe that this sort of action could ever take place, especially considering the way relations have developed among Colombian entities such as the judicial branch, the Attorney General's Office, and the Justice Ministry and the U.S. Justice and State Departments. The truth is that legal cooperation has been a success, and we trust it will be one of the most important elements in supplying the various pieces of evidence for cases dealing with drug traffickers who are brought to trial.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, since there is no extradition treaty between Colombia and the United States, if the shoe were on the other foot, namely, if a U.S. citizen in the United States were wanted by Colombian authorities, what would the Colombian Government do?

[Carrillo] I believe the Colombian Government would fully adhere to the principles of international law. As somebody suggested on 16 June, and you mentioned on the morning of 17 June, to preach this doctrine would eventually mean reciprocating it. It is senseless to break the principles of international law for the implementation of a treaty in one particular case. This is not the most appropriate and adequate procedure for handling international relations.

[Reporter] At this hour, Justice Minister Fernando Carrillo Flores is making very important statements to Caracol. Mr. Minister, what is the significance of what you and the foreign minister stated on the important and courageous communique issued on 16 June? It reads as follows: If a Colombian citizen were abducted to be tried abroad, the excellent relations that have traditionally existed between the Governments of Colombia and the United States of America could be seriously affected. What does that paragraph mean?

[Carrillo] It simply means that the bases for international relations at this moment are complying with rights granted in treaties and perfecting the harmonious coexistence among nations. Given the use of force, the principles of international law are based on the aforementioned principles. These include, for instance, such principles as respect for the jurisdiction of the states and noninterference in their jurisdictions.

In the event that a treaty of that nature is violated, as has already occurred in a bilateral manner—it should be pointed out that this happened bilaterally, not multilaterally—although the extent of the sentence entails settling the issue in this area, a state would simply be giving up the principles of international law, with all the ensuing implications for the international community. Such norms as bona fide compliance with treaties and the [words indistinct], as it is technically known, are

principles which cannot be given up because of the application of internal law. This is an endless controversy in international law.

The respect for internal regulations, particularly in our case, the extradition ban as a mandate of the National Constituent Assembly [ANC] of 1991, entails the observance and respect of the international community for a sovereign decision of Colombia's ANC in 1991.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, public order justices here in Colombia have issued arrest warrants against Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombian leaders. As the government knows, one of those wanted individuals—namely, Alfonso Cano—is in Tlaxcala, Mexico. Will the government try to apprehend him?

[Carrillo] I understand that the arrest warrants have been issued as government sources stated several months ago. I think that several government officials, including myself, have insisted that justice must go beyond all limits, particularly after seeing evidence of such criminal behavior. That will entail assisting authorities in complying with judicial orders. We already proved that in the order issued by a public order judge against the leadership of the M-19 [19 April Movement]. The government is not ready to tolerate rebellions against justice. On the other hand, it is willing to help the judiciary branch comply with the orders issued by the judges of the Republic.

[Reporter] As the government was negotiating a mechanism to bring Alfonso Cano and the other delegates of the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] back to the country, did it also suspend this proceeding and leave the future of Alfonso Cano in the hands of justice?

[Carrillo] No, I do not think so. I do not know exactly how this proceeding is being handled. As you know, public order justice enjoys sovereignty and independence. You will see that the arrest warrants and orders will materialize.

It is clear that when support from the executive branch is requested, we will have to back up the judicial orders.

[Reporter] Will you request the cooperation of Interpol [International Criminal Police Organization] in Mexico to arrest Alfonso Cano?

[Carrillo] I am not aware of any request to that effect...

[Reporter, interrupting] Excuse us for insisting on this point: If the government maintains negotiations with Alfonso Cano to bring him to the country with the promised guarantees, thereby disregarding the order of the judge, will the government be disavowing that ruling and covering up for Alfonso Cano?

[Carrillo] No. It is clear that the only ways to stop a judiciary ruling in the cases of crimes of a political nature are amnesty or a presidential pardon. There is no other procedure to stop the judge's actions.

Going back to the case of the M-19, this is what the government has stated: In the first semester of 1990, the judicial branch itself issued some rulings ending and suspending the penal processes against former M-19 leaders.

[Reporter] Would that not be the same as the case of the CNGSB leadership?

[Carrillo] Yes. I just mentioned this because the only way to stop a judiciary ruling in this regard is to resort to the legislative file, amnesty, or presidential pardon. Otherwise, the judiciary decision must undoubtedly be followed.

[Reporter] We would like to continue talking with you, Mr. Minister. We thank you very much for being so kind to Caracol's audience.

Surveillance on Foreigners Increased

PA1706184192 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Report by Diego Alonso Sanchez]

[Text] Antioquia Department authorities, beginning today and for the next few days, are keeping all foreigners under strict surveillance. the order was issued by the Antioquia Department governor himself, Juan Gomez Martinez, upon learning the position of the U.S. Supreme Court declaring legal the kidnapping of foreigners to be taken to the United States to be tried by U.S. courts.

[Begin Gomez recording] I have issued instructions that all activities by foreigners be monitored because there is a possibility, following the U.S. Supreme Court decision, of intervention in our affairs and of the kidnapping of Colombians who may have, according to the United States, committed a crime. [end recording]

This surveillance will be maintained at least until the U.S. State Department issues an official statement clarifying the intention behind the Supreme Court ruling.

[Begin Gomez recording] I am not so afraid that something can happen in the jails since these are already well guarded by the Public Force. The Itagui Prison is guarded by the police and the Envigado Jail is guarded by the Army. These corps are very professional and under no circumstances will they allow anything to happen there. [end recording]

Paraguay

Rodriguez Thanks Paraguayans for Support

PY1706213092 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 1416 GMT 17 Jun 92

["Impromptu" speech by President Andres Rodriguez from the Government House balcony in Asuncion—live]

[Text] My dear and beloved fellow Colorado Party members: [applause]

Nearly three years and some months ago I received a crowd of fellow Colorado Party members from this same balcony. I give you a most cordial and warm welcome because you have come here to again express to me your support. On that first occasion the crowd expressed to me their support so I could fulfill the mission entrusted to me by the Colorado Party which honored and distinguished me by nominating me as candidate to the presidency of the Republic. [applause] I returned a second time to this balcony and received applause from all Colorado Party members, without distinction, when I took over power to begin fulfilling the promises I made to my people.

Today I am slightly saddened by the ingratitude of a group—a very small group [applause]—of people. Your presence, however, invigorates and fortifies my spirit. You strengthen my commitment to work even harder and show even more dedication. I am here to fulfill a mission, a sacred mission that you Colorado Party followers, fellow Colorado Party followers have entrusted to me. [applause] Let us recall a few things about the little more than three years of my administration. The achievements of my government to benefit my people, to whom I owe everything, are enough to understand my intentions, my concerns, and my work as head of the national government. [applause]

This is why, my dear fellow party members, that when I look back a little I recall that the first thing I committed myself to do was to open the doors of friendly countries with which our relations were rather strained because we lived almost in isolation. Today the doors of all countries are open to us. [applause] We recognized the courageous sacrifice of the teachers of our children and grandchildren. Today teachers receive at least the minimum salary. [applause, cheers] Our heroic Chaco War veterans have also benefited as true defenders of our glorious Paraguayan land. They fought in the Chaco to defend our land with heroism and sacrifice so that we can continue living in a greater, more prosperous, and independent country. [applause] For the first time in history, the Colorado Party government, represented by me, has granted all public workers their December bonus.

This is why, my dear fellow countrymen, my beloved fellow Colorado Party members, your presence here, your solidarity on this occasion strengthens and invigorates my spirit. I thank you with all my heart. You have endured sacrifices to come here from all corners of the Republic. You have probably traveled the entire night to show me the gratitude that others lacked. That is why I value and love you. [applause] The Paraguayan race [interrupted by cheers], this glorious Guarani race...

[Unidentified man interrupts in Guarani and Spanish] Just do not let up, Mr. President, because of a few ungrateful individuals. Colorado peasants are with you, and we came here to demonstrate that, Mr. President. [applause]

[Rodriguez, in Guarani] I am very happy when I hear that peasants support me. [applause] It could not be any different because I am also a true peasant, [applause] and I am sure, perhaps they came with you, that there is someone from my hometown among you who knows me. As a true Guaireno, he is probably in the back and has not come forward [referring to jokes that Guairenos do everything backwards]. [laughter, applause]

[Unidentified female in the crowd] Colorados from the land of Bolanos [an independence hero] in Caazapa are present on this occasion to wish you success, to wish you the best, and to wish that you do not give up. We are here because thanks to your government, Caazapa is now triumphant; it is flourishing because Caazapa has always been set aside by previous governments. [applause] Thanks to your government, Caazapa has a gymnasium where children can practice sports because sports mean health. At this time we are working to finish paving the road that will benefit local farmers who will no longer suffer the indescribable difficulties of past years to transport their produce. All of this, thanks to your government. We wish you success, Mr. President. [shouts, applause]

[Unidentifed male] Your fellow Colorado Party members from the Cordillera have come here on their own and will come here not once, but as many times as is necessary, to give you the support of true peasants, of the peasants who know how to fight to defend Colorado Party positions. [applause]

[Rodriguez] My dear and beloved Colorado Party fellow members: How many times have you probably heard my words and my promise committing myself as a soldier, as a citizen, and as a Colorado Party follower, to hand over power to whomever was freely and democratically elected by the people on 15 August 1993? I am tired of repeating the same thing many times over to you, the people, and at international forums. A few months ago I ratified my promise to fulfill my word before the Constituent Assembly. I did not think that anyone could have thought it possible that I was not going to fulfill my word. As a soldier I cannot but fulfill the promises made to my people. [applause] This is why I was surprised by the article included in the Constitution that refers exclusively to me. This article stains the honor of my family and the glorious Armed Forces which sacrificed its people on 2 and 3 February 1989, spilling the blood of humble soldiers and officers at the service of the fatherland. We have stained the streets with the blood of our fellow countrymen to open the doors to freedom and democracy for the Paraguayan people. [applause] This is why this hurt me a little. But your solidarity and support have changed that feeling and I am now strengthened and invigorated to continue working. [applause]

[Unidentified male, in Guarani and Spanish] The peasants of the fifth department of Caaguazu want to ask you not to weaken or worry because 90 votes went against you. We will give you 100,000 votes, Mr. President. [applause] [Words indistinct] 100,000 united traditionalist Colorados live there and no one will weaken our will, Mr. President. [applause]

[Rodriguez] Thank you very much. Thank you very much for your encouragement. I thank you infinitely and I beg God to continue blessing us. I ask the Virgin of Caacupe to lighten our path. Let us walk that path together, embracing each other. [Rodriguez speaks in Guarani] Let us show happiness, cheer, and love toward each other, my friends. Let us hold hands and walk together. [applause]

[Two unidentifed men interrupt Rodriguez; the first man cheers, and the second man is partly indistinct, in Spanish and Guarani] We are here to bring you the encouragement of Colorado peasants and pure machos. No ox goring will shake us and we will die here if necessary. [applause]

[Unidentified man in the crowd interrupts, in Guarani and Spanish] With your permission, Mr. President: The people of the ninth department, people from Paraguari, Carapegua, Yaguaron, the people you visited on 8 May to celebrate the progress and honesty of your presidency, are here. The Colorados of the ninth department want a referendum to count the opinion of all Colorados. [applause] Viva the referendum, viva the Colorado Party! [The crowd shouts: "Referendum! Referendum!"]

[Unidentified female] Our gratitute and thanks for the democratic opening we are living today in the Republic of Paraguay. We Villa Hayes Colorado women were pushed aside for so many years. But the doors are now open to us. This is why we want to express our gratitute today, Mr. President. [applause]

[Rodriguez] Thank you.

[Unidentified man] On behalf of the Ciudad del Este Colorado Youth [words indistinct]. We came in 20 buses, some 1,000 people from Alto Parana with only 12 hours notice. Colorado Party followers in Alto Parana stand firmly by your side, Mr. President, particularly from Hernandarias—that is where I and most of the people with me come from, Mr. President. [applause]

[Unidentified man begins to speak but Rodriguez interrupts] Thank you very much. Thank you very much for your generosity. I appreciate and value this gesture, my dear Colorado Party fellow members. [Rodriguez speaks in Guarani] I thank you so much for the sacrifice you have made to come here to bring me your encouragement. We have renewed hopes that we can all live together. I have repeated this so many times during the past years recommending that you forget past resentments and hate and accept a national reconciliation, my dear brothers, so that the Colorado Party can continue in power. [applause]

[Unidentified man] Mr. President, San Lorenzo youth cannot be absent from this event. We reject the efforts to besmirch your three years of unparalleled work. The Colorado youth, as of 1989, also found a path to freely express its opinions, thinking and electing what is most convenient to them—university and high school students alike. The Colorado youth cannot be ungrateful. Ninety traitors cannot make 4 million Paraguayans suffer the consequences, in any way. [applause] This is why we believe that in a democracy the people's voice is what counts. The people's power is what counts because that is the supreme law. On this occasion the people say no to what was done by 90 traitors. We ask that the article in question be amended via referendum, Mr. President. [applause] We say, Mr. President, that the Colorado youth are ready to fight so that this democracy can truly consolidate, and if the people decide to ask you to continue in power you must accept it. We request a referendum. [applause]

[Rodriguez] My dear and esteemed fellow Colorado Party members, I would like to reiterate the love and affection I have for each one of the people from my hometown and from my country. I want you to take to your dignified and sweet homes a fraternal embrace. You have fulfilled your wish to express gratitude with your fellow countryman who tried to fulfill the mandate you have entrusted upon him. I have been [applause] designated by the Colorado Party to carry on with this delicate mission. I am making great efforts to carry on with it to benefit the people. It was an honor and a privilege to receive this mandate from the Colorado Party. I am sure that I have done all that was possible. If I failed somewhere it was because of insurmountable obstacles, not because I did not want to do it. Many times you want to do what is best and you cannot do it. We have overcome many difficulties, my fellow countrymen. I can tell you, my fellow countrymen and fellow Colorado Party members, that together we must build a happy, big, and prosperous fatherland as the Paraguayan people deserve. My dear fellow Colorado Party members, return to your homes with your minds at ease, because you have brought me your support and I feel invigorated by it. [applause]

[Unidentified man, in Spanish and Guarani] Mr. President, here are your soldiers. We are with you because those who voted against you have made a mistake. You have shown over three years that your government is a success. [applause] You have been paid evil for good, as it is said in our mother language. We have come here to reject what has been done to you. We do not want to know anything about those ungrateful people. We came to tell you that there are many real men. You have done many things. The Armed Forces support you and the barefooted peasants support you. It only depends on you, if you want to win again in 1993. [applause, cheers]

My dear friends: My love and heart will accompany you during your return home. May God and the Virgin

always protect and bless us so that we can have the better future we all want. Congratulations, my fellow Colorado Party members.

Army Commander Denies Rumored Military Movements

PY1806013192 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 92

["Exclusive" telephone interview with Army Commander General Humberto Garcete by anchorman Mario Ferreiro in the studio; from the "24 Hours" program—live]

[Text] [Ferreiro] Are you listening to me, General Humberto Garcete? I wish you a very good evening.

[Garcete] Good evening, Mr. Ferreiro. I want to take advantage of your courtesy to make it clear to the population in general, to the entire citizenry, that total tranquillity exists in all Armed Forces units because in all units we are receiving telephone calls from the population expressing uneasiness and confusing perhaps the entire population by claiming that tanks are leaving the units, that armored vehicles are being mobilized, and that units are being mobilized.

As Army commander, I want to tell the entire public that there is total harmony in the Armed Forces and total tranquillity. All units are in their barracks. Not a single military vehicle has departed the units. Therefore, the people may remain calm and spend a calm evening tonight and over the next days, too.

I want to make this clarification for the public, and everyone should remain at home or wherever they are tonight, enjoying themselves with total tranquillity and absolute confidence that the Armed Forces will play their role of actually granting tranquillity to the entire population.

[Ferreiro] General Humberto Garcete, we are grateful, but is this an official position of the Paraguayan Army? Will there be an expression or a document in this regard, or should your words be taken as the final position on this issue, the words that you have just pronounced for the entire country through Channel 9, general?

[Garcete] No. Look I am taking this measure as Army commander in the face of the various and numerous telephone calls we are receiving in the various Army barracks. Therefore, I believe the Army commander's words are enough for all people to trust that we, the Armed Forces, are completely calm, safeguarding the entire nation's security.

[Ferreiro] Very well. Thank you very much, General Humberto Garcete. Thus, the Army commander also directly made a personal clarification through the "24 Hours" program for the people's calm in the face of rumors spread over the past few days, rumors that obviously have worried our country's population.

PLRA To Support President in Event of Coup

PY1706181392 Asuncion TIEMPO 14 in Spanish 17 Jun 92 p 8

[Excerpts] Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], has said that "it is evident that there is unrest within the Armed Forces and certain other sectors over the activities of [1st Corps Commander] General Lino Oviedo regarding the militants" [Colorado Party faction].

The political leader indicated that it is evident that this is the main cause behind the rumors of a coup d'etat.

Regarding the political crisis that erupted on 16 June at Government House, Benitez Florentin indicated that he did not find it strange that the courtesans and toadies had turned up. He said that the courtesans still persist in their race to crisis points such as the one that occurred during the past few hours. [passage omitted]

Benitez Florentin also indicated that it is evident that the unrest within the Armed Forces has not been made known in concrete terms but added that unrest among the military has been confirmed.

Moreover, the opposition leader indicated that without kowtowing to General Rodriguez, which many politicians did on 16 June at Government House, the PLRA and the opposition are in a position to politically and tactically support the current president in the event of a coup d'etat which would frustrate the transition to democracy.

Colorado Party Rejects Presidency Provision

PY1806030992 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] During its regular session on 17 June, the Colorado Party Executive Board decided to deplore and reject a temporary provision which bars President Andres Rodriguez from any possibility to run as candidate in the 1993 general elections.

After a long time, today's session was chaired by veteran leader Juan Ramon Chaves, who took over after Luis Maria Argana's leave of absence request.

At 1700, Juan Ramon Chaves, with the traditional toll of the little bell, inaugurated this historic session, as many participants described it.

Present at the session were representatives from the two chambers of Congress, the presidents [of the two chambers], and Executive Board member Oscar Facundo Ynsfran, who currently chairs the National Constituent Assembly.

We must emphasize that following a proposal made by [Executive Board member] Juan Manuel Frutos, a decision on a draft resolution was made.

[Begin Colorado Party Political Secretary Juan Roque Galeano recording] In view of the approval by the National Constituent Assembly of Article 21, which is included in the chapter on temporary provisions of the Constitution that is to be sanctioned; and considering that the intention of the Constituent Assembly members who voted for the approval of the aforementioned temporary provision was to expose their subordinate character when inevitably confronted with General Rodriguez's repeated expressions of transferring the government to the person elected president of the Republic; that Gen. Rodriguez confirmed such a decision during the National Constituent Assembly's inaugural ceremony; that the attitude taken by a minority group of Colorado Party Constituent Assembly members contradicts and betrays the Constitution draft approved by the party and supported by the majority vote of the Colorado Party people in the 1 December elections and by the Paraguayan people's most genuine and noble sentiments; and that it [not further specified] trusts in the word pledged and recognizes in Gen. Rodriguez the man who is leading the process that is aimed at the eagerly expected effectiveness of public liberties and the respect for mankind's basic rights and democracy in Paraguay, the honorable Colorado Party Executive Board resolves the following:

1. To deplore and reject the attitude of the Colorado Party Constituent Assembly members who, with the support of forces opposing our party, introduced in the Constitution a provision that offends the president of the Republic;

2. To applaud the position of the majority of the Colorado Party Constituent Assembly members who were consistent with the Constitution draft approved by the honorable Executive Board; and

3. To express its solidarity with the party's honorary president, Gen. Andres Rodriguez, indicating to him that this Executive Board respects the value of his word. [end recording]

Argana Denies Meddling in Assembly Affairs

PY1706152492 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish 17 Jun 92 p 5

[Excerpt] Luis Maria Argana, acting president of the Executive Board [of the Colorado Party], denied that he had any responsibility for the attitude that was adopted by some Colorado Party Constituent Assembly members, which belong to his party faction, during the forum's plenum. To confirm his denial, Argana indicated that he had never been near the Constituent Assembly and that he had not given one single opinion on the articles that were being debated.

The leader of the Autonomous Faction said that "I was never present at any of the sessions of the Constituent Assembly, and I have not given an opinion on any of the articles pertaining to the right of life, the media, and to decentralization. I have not met with the Autonomous Faction Constituent Assembly members. I have absolutely nothing to do with the Constituent Assembly."

Asked about a directive that the constituent members of the Autonomous had received to approve the questioned position [to prevent the re-election of President Rodriguez], he answered: "They might have received directives, but not from me and I do not know whether they received directives from someone else." [passage omitted]

Resigns From ANR Board

PY1706190692 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 1611 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Reports state that Luis Maria Argana has resigned as acting president of the Colorado Party [National Republican Association, ANR] Executive Board. The controversial politician has argued that his decision is not due to pressures of any sort. The following is a detailed report on Argana's resignation by Stella Rufinelli.

[Begin Rufinelli recording] Luis Maria Argana has tendered his resignation as acting president of the ANR Executive Board to ANR Party President Juan Ramon Chaves. Argana also requested a leave permit from Chaves.

Argana held a news conference in his office late this morning to explain this situation. It is believed that the ANR Executive Board may be holding a meeting this afternoon under the chairmanship of veteran Colorado political leader Juan Ramon Chaves.

During the news conference Argana justified his decision by stating that the party is currently experiencing a crisis and that, as he did two years ago, it is now time for Juan Ramon Chaves to save it. [passage omitted]

Regarding the current instability in the country, Argana said that there is no reason for it to exist, that everything is calm, and that he believes nothing will happen.

Regarding the statements made by the military leadership, Argana said that these statements are logical because they must be loyal to their commander in chief. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Costa Rica's Calderon Arrives on Official Visit

PY1606214892 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 1610 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Costa Rican President Rafael Calderon, his wife Gloria Bejarano Almada, and their entourage arrived this morning in Paraguay on an official visit. The Costa Rican delegation was met by President Andres Rodriguez, the first lady Nelida Reig Rodriguez, and high-ranking national and foreign personalities. [passage omitted]

Peru

Health Officials Stage 'Violent Demonstration'

PA1706221392 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] The Public Health Ministry workers staged a violent demonstration at the Armas Plaza on the first day of their 48-hour strike. The police had to use tear gas to control the workers who are demanding salary hikes. Once the march was dispersed, the demonstrators continued with their activities in other sectors.

This is what the situation looked like on the first day of the strike by the Health Ministry workers. Tear gas and water tanks were used at Armas Plaza, where at 1000 approximately 100 demonstrators began demanding wage increases. The tear gas not only affected the demonstrators but also the pedestrians and merchants in the area.

The riot police were forced to take drastic action to disperse the rioters. Feeling that their actions in front of the Government Palace had not been enough, the health workers then headed to Abancay Avenue, where they blocked traffic by placing rocks and other obstacles on the street.

Domingo Cabrera Toro, secretary general of the health workers union, said they will intensify their struggle on 17 June.

[Begin recording] [Cabrera Toro] The national assemblies have declared a nationwide strike for an indefinite period of time. A document was signed with the government calling for a solution to our demands in about 15 days. If our problems are not solved by then, we will definitely resume the nationwide strike for an indefinite period of time.

[Unidentified reporter] Will you suspend the picketing in front of the Caetano Heredia? How about services at the emergency room?

[Cabrera Toro] Services in the emergency room will not be suspended. The people need not worry, as the strike is not against the people. The strike is against the neoliberal policy of the government.

[Reporter] Are you confirming that the strikers will continue picketing?

[Cabrera Toro] The emergency room patients are assured permanent attention. We want to find an urgent solution to our problems. [end recording]

Student Casualties Reported in Police Operation

PA1706233092 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2118 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Lima, 17 Jun (NOTIMEX)—One student was killed and two wounded during a police operation to disperse a student demonstration in the Daniel Alcides Carrion National University in the central Andean Peruvian region of Pasco on 17 June, official sources have reported.

The victim was identified as Daniel Castillo Jimenez, 22, a student at the University of Pasco's school of education, which is located 300 km east of Lima.

Gloria Quipes and Elizabeth Mauri sustained serious injuries when policemen repressed a dozen university students who were protesting the presence of security agents on university premises.

The students demonstrated on the morning of 17 June near the university to demand respect for university autonomy and the withdrawal of policemen from their installations.

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori ordered the Army to intervene in several of the country's universities in May 1991 because members of the Maoist Shining Path and pro-Guevara Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement were using university grounds as hideouts.

The president justified the military presence by saying that it was intended to reestablish authority in those study centers.

Police Repress Demonstration

PA1806025592 Lima America Television Network in Spanish 0128 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] The police violently repressed a demonstration carried out by School of Education students at the National Daniel Alcides Carrion University campus in Cerro de Pazco on the morning of 17 June. One student was killed and two were injured during this action. Our correspondent, Willy Morol Fonseca, has reported that the dead student is David Castillo and that he had bullet wounds in several parts of his body. The injured students have not been identified.

Constituent Congress Elections Set for 22 Nov

PA1806024692 Lima America Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] Elections for the Democratic Constituent Congress will not be held on 18 October. According to Oscar de la Puente, president of the Council of Ministers, the government has decided to hold them on 22 November. As for municipal and regional elections, De la Puente said they have been temporarily suspended. He also discussed the Peruvian situation in the Andean Pact and said there is a possibility that our country could temporarily withdraw from that organization.

[Begin recording] [De la Puente] Two decrees were approved during the 17 June session. The first calls for elections for representatives to the Democratic Constituent Congress to be held on 22 November 1992. Article 2 of that decree states that procedures, norms, and other conditions for the election process will be established by

law, as will the configuration and operation of the Democratic Constituent Congress. The decree states it will go into effect the day after it is published in EL PERUANO newspaper, which will be on 18 June. The other decree calls for the temporary suspension of municipal and regional elections originally scheduled for 8 November. The suspension will remain in effect until the National Election Board is capable of holding the three election processes we have in mind: the election for the Democratic Constituent Congress as well as municipal and regional elections. Consequently, municipal and regional elections scheduled for 8 November have been temporarily suspended. As for the elections for the Democratic Constituent Congress scheduled for 18 October, they will definitely be held on 22 November 1992, which is a Sunday. Elections for the Democratic Constituent Congress are now formally convened.

I will be traveling to Washington on the evening of 17 June, and I will be taking the government's formal proposals and a transcript of the aforementioned decrees to the meeting scheduled with the OAS permanent council in Washington on 18 June.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[De la Puente] No, it is not an exclusive dialogue. It is a dialogue that will take place with the political parties through their representatives or spokesmen and with other sectors of the population, just as the OAS resolution states. In that regard, the position of political parties that claim the OAS said the dialogue should be exclusively held with political parties is not true.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[De la Puente] If you keep in mind that two of the Cartagena Agreement members, Venezuela and Peru, have suspended their international relations by decision of the Venezuelan Government, it would not be prudent to approve economic agreements when a bilateral suspension of relations is in effect. Economy Minister Carlos Bolona is about to arrive in Lima with Industry Minister Jorge Camet, and they will hold a news conference to talk about the approval of economic projects that were submitted despite the fact that the political problems have not been resolved. We have scheduled another meeting for 17 July to talk about the subject, but if this situation persists, I understand that Peru's position could be to temporarily suspend its participation in the Cartagena Agreement. [end recording]

Uruguay

Supreme Court President Criticizes U.S. Ruling

PY1806035192 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1502 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Jun (EFE)—Today Rafael Addiego Bruno, the president of the Uruguayan Supreme Court of Justice, said the U.S. Supreme Court ruling allowing the abduction of alleged criminals in other countries could create problems in enforcing international law.

Addiego Bruno added: "The ruling must be carefully reviewed by governments and foreign ministries because there is no such precedent in any Latin American country and much less in Uruguay."

According to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, it is perfectly legal for U.S. federal agents to arrest alleged terrorists or drug traffickers in a foreign country in order to take them to the United States for trial.

Addiego Bruno added: "An action of this type would create very violent situations for the various countries that subscribe to international law, especially because there have been cases in countries with a very poor legal tradition."

The U.S. Supreme Court ruling has caused surprise in Uruguayan legal circles and the media dedicated ample and outstanding space to report on it.

Venezuela

Perez To Resign If AD Supports Reducing Term

PA1806040192 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1624 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Caracas, 17 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez reportedly has threatened to resign and leave the country if the ruling Democratic Action (AD) Party supports the reduction of his term, official sources announced on 17 June.

At a meeting held on 15 June with the AD leaders, the chief of state said that "if they reduce my presidential term, I will quit and leave the country today," a report by the center rightist DIARIO DE CARACAS states.

This would be the second time, since February's thwarted military coup, that Perez has raised that alternative with the AD Party's Central Executive Committee (CEN), the top decisionmaking organization of the party. He has done so in view of attempts to reduce his term, which is scheduled to end in 1994, from five to four years.

The Venezuelan president did not dismiss the possible addition to his cabinet of a third active military officer to his cabinet. The officer would join Defense Minister Ivan Jimenez and Foreign Minister Fernando Ochoa. After dismissing the "militarization" of his government, Perez said that "the soldiers can be ministers, as can any other citizen. The president can do this whenever it is deemed appropriate to do so," he said in a statement during a tour of the interior part of the country.

He described as "senseless" the requests for a reduction of his term. Such requests have increased since last weekend in the wake of a government crisis that

prompted him to include two soldiers in the cabinet for the first time in 34 years of democratic life.

Regarding Perez' new position, the DIARIO DE CARACAS noted that "the most powerful weapon the president has against his party colleagues who have proposed reducing his term is to leave the Miraflores Palace."

A report by the conservative newspaper, EL UNIVERSAL, which did not cite sources either, said that in a meeting between Perez and AD last 10 March, at least 29 of the 32 CEN members supported the resignation of Perez or the shortening of his term. On that occasion, the Venezuelan president reportedly threatened to seek asylum in Mexico at the invitation of his colleague Carlos Salinas de Gortari. This report was later ruled out by Perez in an interview with NOTIMEX.

In statements to reporters on 17 June, AD leader Luis Alfaro said that "the fact that they seek to reduce the presidential term under a given name is a risk for the country. That would be like jumping into space."

Meanwhile, the Social Christian Party, Copei, the second electoral force and until last week an ally of Perez in the government, abstained from supporting the term reduction and proposed a national agreement to overcome the political crisis instead.

However, the Congress, in which AD and Copei control about 80 percent of the legislators, did not rule it out and approved to hold a debate on this issue next week in response to a request to this effect made by the parliament's leftwing.

The main promoters of the president's departure are Movement Toward Socialism (MAS) and Radical Cause, which hold 21 deputy seats in that chamber of 201 deputies.

A symbolic referendum held by Radical Cause last week showed that 87 percent of about 500,000 participants throughout the country demand Perez' resignation. That party, as well as neighborhood and university organizations, announced new street demonstrations to demand the president's resignation and protest against the government's economic policy that will include a motorcade along the main avenues of Caracas on 20 June.

Behind this backdrop, Carlos Canache, an AD leader who aspires to be his party's presidential candidate, urged the government to "expedite changes before time runs out on us," as more than four months have passed since the 4 February military rebellion.

An analysis made by the influential ECONOMY TODAY newspaper mentioned five possible scenarios in the face of the most serious crisis facing Venezuelan democracy. They range from a presidential resignation to a new coup d'etat attempt or a popular insurrection. The other two are a reduction in the presidential term and a self-inflicted coup d'etat such as that carried out by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori. However, the analysts pointed out that in contrast to the current government in Lima, Perez does not enjoy the support of a majority of the Armed Forces or the people.

The newspaper stated that Perez will try through all means to avoid a resignation. It argued that a reduction in his term would be the "most elegant mechanism" in view of the crisis, because a decision in this direction would be based on a broad national agreement among the military, political, and social sectors. [passage omitted]